"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are fair followed by cloudy, slightly warmer.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,220. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market fairly active and irregular.

Wheat, 83⅝c; corn, 28¾c; cotton, 7¼c.

FOREIGN.—Lord Justice Kay died in London yesterday. Ambassador Bayard will leave London for Paris with his family to-day. During his absence Second Secretary of the Embassy J. R. Carter will act as Chargé d'Affaires. A call for more Spanish troops comes from Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands. The Parliamentary inquiry into the Transvaal raid has been resumed.—Page 7.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Senate yesterday considered the bill to increase the number of Railroad Commissioners without taking action. The amendment to the railroad law providing that 80 per cent. of the stockholders of a street surface company may guarantee the bonds of another company was passed. In the Assembly the Wieman Sunday barbering bill was advanced to third reading. Hearings were had on a number of important bills.—Page 4

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday refused to seat John A. Henderson, who was appointed Senator by the Governor of Florida. Mr. Henderson's credentials were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Bills to the number of 438 were introduced, including two relating to bankruptcy, a Nicaragua Canal bill, and one referring to the Government lien on the Union Pacific Railroad. Senator Fryo introduced a resolution understood to be the beginning of an attack on the civil service rules relating to operatives on public works.—Page 5.

Page 1.

William T. Adams, "Oliver Optic," is dying at his home in Dorchester, Mass.

Ella Burden, a St. Louis heiress, eleven years old, is missing, and it is thought she was kidnapped.

The President yesterday, among other nominations, sent to the Senate the names of John Hay for Ambassador to Great Britain and Horace Porter for Ambassador to France.

The powers began their blockade of the ports of Crete yesterday, and the Greek squadron sailed away. In Athens determination is expressed that the Greek troops shall not withdraw from Crete.

Gen. James M. Warner of Albany, while attending the performance of "The Geisha" at Daly's Theatre last night, was seized with an apoplectic fit and died shortly afterward in the foyer of the theatre. His son and daughter-in-law were with him when he died. He commanded a brigade in the War of the Rebellion, and served at the defense of Washington and in the Shenandoah campaign. He was a classmate at West Point of Gen. Horace Porter.

Page 2.

The Ways and Means Committee considered the Tariff bill yesterday, when it practically was decided to report the bill to-morrow.

According to importers and reports from the Custom House the rush to pay duties and withdraw goods from bond has subsided.

Business men express sweeping and emphatic condemnation of the new tariff bill. It is denounced as crude and mischievous, and the duties in many cases are said to be so high as to defeat the ostensible object of the bill to secure increased revenue. The sugar schedules are declared to be well devised for destroying the sugar-refining industry.

Page 3.

The Cobweb Gun Club's shooting tournament was begun yesterday at Baychester. R. O. Heikes made the best score.

W. H. Burke, the Tammany politician, made an assignment yesterday of his coal business on East One Hundred and Sixth Street.

Former Senator David B. Hill yesterday commented freely on the police bills, and said also that he was in no haste to reenter the political field.

The will of Mrs. Mary Johnson, who died at 2,013 Madison Avenue March 10, was filed for probate yesterday. She leaves nearly $500,000 to Roman Catholic institutions.

The Catholic Orphan Asylum property, covering the block bounded by Fifth and Madison Avenues and Fifty-second and Fifty-third Streets, will probably be sold and a new site purchased.

Secretary Sherman held a conference with the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate. The arbitration treaty was discussed and the Nicaragua Canal and Cuban situations were considered.

"Fred" Titus, the bicycle racer, has at last been reinstated, and, it is said, will resume racing. The success of his efforts for reinstatement is credited to President Potter of the League of American Wheelmen.

R. C. Leonard made a new record at fly-casting at the Sportsmen's Show. With an overhead cast he put the fly 100 feet 3½ inches. P. Cooper Hewitt won first prize with a switch cast of 100 feet 5½ inches.

Among those who saw President McKinley yesterday was Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, who is likely to receive one of the foreign missions. There were three applications for the position of Commissioner of Immigration in New York.

Frand Linden, "the man in gray," who is charged with committing several robberies in Morrisania, yesterday confessed that he had stolen an overcoat on March 1 from a house on Thirty-fifth Street. He did this to save Walter Taylor, who had been identified as the robber.

Page 4.

Two bills intended to carry out the recommendations of the Lexow committee in regard to the regulation of trusts were submitted to the State Senate yesterday.

Page 5.

Two counterfeiters were arrested at Harrodsburg, Ky., yesterday. At Boston a number of complaints of the circulation of counterfeit money were made.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday listened to arguments on the latest plan of the Rapid Transit Commission for an underground railway. Chief Engineer Parsons and Commissioner Claflin appeared and said the plans they submitted could be carried out for less than $35,000,000. Spencer Trask urged the extension of the road below the Post Office to the Battery. Tax Commissioner Wells and others, in behalf of the North Side Board of Trade, approved of the plans.

Page 7.

"Fred" Meyer of Johnstown, N. Y., a veteran of the war, has addressed an open letter to President McKinley, asking for a pension, although he is not legally entitled to one.

One of the most notable society events of the Lenten season was the wedding, at Grace Church, of Miss Elizabeth M. Coster and Alfred E. Schermerhorn. About 1,500 persons were present.

Miss Fanny Brockman, daughter of Moritz Brockman, a wealthy liquor dealer, was married to Mark Alter, a lawyer, of 23 Chambers Street, in Vienna Hall, Fifty-eighth Street, near Lexington Avenue.

Tableaux vivants were given in Berkeley Lyceum last evening under the patronage of Mrs. J. W. Grace and Mrs. W. H. Sadlier for the benefit of the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, at Park Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street.

The Commuters' bill passed the New Jersey Senate yesterday, and though not yet signed by the Governor, passengers on the New Jersey suburban trains treated it as already a law, refusing to put their parcels and packages into the baggage car.

Page 12.

A request was made of Gov. Black yesterday that he refuse to review the St. Patrick's Day parade. The Governor threw the petition one side and made no answer.

Ferdinand Sulzberger declared there was no foundation for the report that the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company was to remove its export beef trade to New Orleans.

One of the largest sugar refineries of the Havemeyer group in Brooklyn, E. D., was started up again yesterday. It shut down last October. The 400 men who were reemployed yesterday had passed the Winter in enforced idleness.

Mrs. May V. Bissell's gowns for a season cost half her husband's annual income, according to his testimony in the City Court, when the dressmaker's suit for $1,080 was on trial yesterday. He refused to pay bills that he had not authorized. The case is still unfinished.

The hearing of the complaint of the New York Produce Exchange against the arbitrary differentials established by the Joint Traffic Association was continued before the Inter-State Commerce Commission yesterday, and a number of witnesses for the complainant were examined.

The usual festivities of St. Patrick's Day will be held by the Irish societies throughout the city including the presence of the Sixty-ninth Regiment at St. Patrick's Cathedral and the usual street parade. In Brooklyn the Rev. William T. McElveen, a Protestant, will lecture on Ireland's patron saint.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in the chapel of the Methodist Building, at Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, it was decided not to accept the proposition of the Transit and Building Fund Society to turn over the Missionary Society mission property in Chile for $100,000.

Mayor Strong declined to approve the Finn stoop-line bill without taking up the Constitutional question. He said the bill was not specific and that there was a radical defect in the failure to make it a misdemeanor for any one to pay or receive pay for the use of the stoop line, which is city property. Lawyer Charles Blandy announced that he would prepare a new bill on the subject. The Mayor will probably veto the Leonard bill also.

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FELINES IN THEATRE RUINS.

Their Miraculous Escape from Fire and Starvation.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 16.—The Park Theatre burned one week ago last night, the interior falling in.

While workmen were engaged in clearing away the débris to-day a faint cry was heard underneath the ruins, and hands were extended to rescue the suffering.

Underneath a plank which rested on a beam, the top of which was badly scorched, were found the theatre cat and her family of little kittens, all alive, but gaunt and nearly starved. They were so weak they had to be carried into the building.

WOULD NOT LOCK HIS SAFE.

Newark Man Robbed of $6.50 and Valuable Papers.

NEWARK, N. J., March 16.—John S. Clark, proprietor of the Keystone Coal Company, with yards at 237 Orange Street, thinks it better to leave the safe in his office open at night than to lock it. He has been doing it for a long time, and last night there was no deviation from the rule. A sign which he hung on the door of the safe told the truth, or he would not be missing the sum of $6.50 in cash. The sign read:

"No Money in Safe.
All in the Bank.
Safe Not Locked."

The thief who broke into the office of Mr. Clark last night declined to believe what was stated on the sign, and ransacked the safe, with the result that $6.50 cash, a number of checks, and valuable papers were stolen.

PREDICAMENT AT A BANK.

It Took Forty-eight Hours to Open the Vault of a Boston Institution.

BOSTON, March 16.—Percy Bunscher, teller of the Waltham National Bank, locked the door of the big bank vault last Saturday afternoon. It has been impossible to open it since that time until late this afternoon, although the entire bank force, together with two Boston safe experts, have worked night and day on the combination, and trying to drill through the hard-steel door.

Entrance was finally obtained to the lock by the use of an oxygen flame to take the temper out of the steel, and then the drills found their way to the lock, and it was sprung.

The door which refused to open is two and a half inches thick. It is made of iron and chilled steel. The drills were broken almost as soon as the hammer drove them against it.

OMAHA'S POLITICAL STRUGGLE.

Fusion Leaders Put Through a Bill Which Affects the City.

OMAHA, Neb., March 16.—Two minutes before midnight last night a bill which had been passed under party pressure was filed with the Secretary of State giving Omaha a new charter. Gov. Holcomb has the right under the bill to name a new Board of Fire and Police Commissioners. This right was promptly exercised this morning when Gov. Holcomb named the four appointive members of the board.

The board, which was organized under the A. P. A. law of two years ago, has decided to resist, and the old fight seems to be open once more. The charter also legislates out of office the entire City Government, and provides for a new election to be held within thirty days. It opens the way to what will be the warmest political campaign ever experienced here.

The bill was prepared by the fusion leaders of the State, and was put through both branches of the Legislature under party pressure, the object being to secure control of the Omaha Municipal Government, now in the hands of the Republicans.

RESCUING FLOOD SUFFERERS.

Hundreds of Persons Had to Have Help to Save Their Lives.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 16.—So far as reported with reliability to-night, there have been but two deaths by drowning in the flood, both being negroes, in the vicinity of Marion, Ark. Stories of rescue by the half dozen or more steamers engaged in the work and vessels arriving from above and below have, however, added highly thrilling features to the situation.

From refugees arriving from back of Marion it was learned that hundreds of people in that section were in the water and without means to escape. Accordingly a light-draught steamer was pushed in that direction as far as possible, and skiffs penetrated even further. The result was the rescue of scores of sufferers. On President's Island, below here, a large number were found in the water and brought out.

The Yazoo River at Greenwood, Miss., is at flood tide, with the Tallahatchie and Yallabusta pouring great volumes into it. All of this goes into the Mississippi to increase its floods. Helena, Ark., reports the Mississippi 2 feet 4 inches below the highest mark and rising. There was rain all last night and to-day.

NEW AMBASSADORS NAMED

John Hay Nominated to Succeed Ambassador Bayard in Great Britain.

HORACE PORTER FOR FRANCE.

A Number of Nominations Sent to the Senate for Confirmation—A Rhode Island Man for Secretary of the Embassy in London.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Ambassador to Great Britain—JOHN HAY of the District of Columbia.

Ambassador to France—HORACE PORTER of New York.

Secretary of the Embassy at London—HENRY WHITE of Rhode Island.

Assistant Surgeons in the Marine Hospital Service—HILL HASTINGS of Kentucky, C. H. LAVINDER of Virginia, TALIAFERRO CLARK of the District of Columbia.

Lieutenant Colonel Signal Corps—Major H. H. C. DUNWOODY.

Captain—First Lieut. L. P. BRANT,

First Lieutenants—Second Lieuts. H. M. POWELL, F. W. SLADEN, H. H. SANDHOLTZ, H. T. FERGUSON, H. G. LEARNARD, and M. W. ROWELL.

Second Lieutenants—Corps. PRESTON BROWN, LOUIS H. GROSS, GEORGE H. STEEL, and Sergt. THOMAS FRANKLIN.

Chief Engineer—Passed Assistant Engineer F. R. FREEMAN.

Passed Asistant Engineer—Assistant Engineer U. S. HOLMES.

Captain—Commander C. V. GRIDLEY.

Lieutenants, Junior Grade—Ensigns G. F. COOPER, EDWARD T. WITHERSPOON, and B. C. DECKER.

FOR AMBASSADOR TO ENGLAND.

The Political and Literary History of Col. John Hay.

John Hay, nominated by the President to be Ambassador to England, is a native of Indiana, having been born in that State in 1839. He is of Scotch descent. In 1858 he was graduated from Brown University, and studied law in Springfield, Ill., where he made the acquaintance of Abraham Lincoln, who was then commencing his great political career. Here, also, he formed a friendship with J. G. Nicolay, with whom he afterward collaborated in writing the biography of President Lincoln.

In 1861 Mr. Hay was appointed assistant private secretary to President Lincoln, and was associated with him until the latter's death, April 14, 1865. He was shortly afterward appointed by President Johnson as Consul General at Paris. In 1867 he was sent to Vienna as Charge d'Affaires, and was afterward Secretary of the American Legation at Madrid. During President Hayes's Administration he was Assistant Secretary of State.

His military title was won in the civil war. In 1864 he was appointed Aide de Camp to the President, and saw active service the following year under Gens. Gilmore and Hunter. He was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel for distinguished services.

It is as a literary man, however, that Col. Hay is best known. His exquisite and spirited lyric entitled "The Triumph of Order," a poem of the Paris Commune, is one of the classics of English song. "The Wreck of the Prairie Belle" is almost as widely known, although on a lower plane of excellence. He has written extensively in the line of history and biography. His share in the voluminous life of Lincoln is a monument to both his industry and his ability. He was an editorial writer for The Tribune in 1870 and later.

He has lived in Washington for a number of years. His wife is the daughter of Amasa Stone, the Ohio millionaire.

GEN. PORTER'S PUBLIC SERVICES.

Career of the Man Who Has Been Named Ambassador to France.

Gen. Horace Porter comes of a family distinguished in war and politics. He was born in Huntingdon, Penn., April 15, 1837. His father was David R. Porter, who was twice Governor of Pennsylvania, and his grandfather was the Brig. Gen. Porter of the American Revolution, who, after valuable services in the field, was offered and declined the Secretaryship of War under President Madison.

Gen. Porter was educated in the schools of his native State, and went afterward to the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University. While at this school, in 1855, he was appointed to West Point, and was graduated from the Military Academy in 1860. After serving for several months as instructor at West Point, he was ordered to the South for duty in the field at the beginning of the civil war.

He rose rapidly in the army. In 1861 he rose to the rank of First Lieutenant, and acted as Chief of Ordnance in constructing the batteries to reduce Fort Pulaski, near Savannah, Ga. For brilliant services in the capture of that fort, he was brevetted Captain. In July of 1862 he was promoted to Chief of Ordnance under Gen. McClellan, who was then at the head of the Army of the Potomac. After Antietam he was transferred to the Army of the Ohio, holding the same rank. In the campaign of Chattanooga he was on the staff of Gen. Thomas. It was here that he first met Gen. Grant. When Grant was raised to the rank of Lieutenant General he appointed Porter as his Chief of Staff. For gallant conduct in the battle of the Wilderness Porter was brevetted a Major, and was soon after brevetted Lieutenant Colonel. In February, 1865, he was promoted to Brigadier General of Volunteers.

Gen. Porter has long been distinguished as a ready speaker, his reputation for this accomplishment going back to his trip with Gen. Grant through the Northern and Western States shortly after the war, when he had to reply to the addresses of welcome. The almost numberless positions he has held in public and quasi-public life have given him abundant opportunity for acquiring excellence in the art of after-dinner and political oratory.

Since the war Gen. Porter has been, successively, military secretary to President Grant, Vice President of the Pullman Palace Car Company, Chairman of several boards of railroad directors, three times Commander of the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion, Commander of the George Washington Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and President of the Union League Club and of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is still President of the two organizations last named. He is also Chairman of the Board of Directors of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad.

As a clubman he is extremely popular, and is prominent in a large number of these associations. He is a member of the Metropolitan, United Service, Lotos, Republican, University, Century, Grolier, Lawyers', Players', Authors', and Riding Clubs, and of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and of the American Geographical Society. Union College has conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

He married Miss McHarg of Albany in 1864, and has two children, named Elsie and Clarence.

Gen. Porter's latest conspicuous public acts were organizing and leading the great sound-money parade of Oct. 31, 1896, and the McKinley inauguration parade, on March 4. The former was admittedly the grandest civic parade in the history of this country, and probably of the world.

He has been selected to deliver the oration on the occasion of the dedication of the Grant Monument, April 27.

An Old Position for Henry White.

Henry White was Secretary of the Legation at London for many years, but was removed by President Cleveland. He was succeeded by J. R. Roosevelt, who was appointed in 1895. He is a citizen of Rhode Island. As Secretary of the London Legation he was distinguished for his great knowledge of the etiquette and forms prevailing at the Court of St. James's, his familiarity with English affairs and his unfailing courtesy to American visitors.

THE HADEN SUIT DISMISSED.

It Depended on a Marriage Agreement Made on Sunday.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 16.—The big Haden land suit has been thrown out of court on the ground that the marriage agreement underlying it was made on Sunday, and was therefore illegal.

Fifty years ago Mrs. Lucinda Cone married Judge W. H. Underwood. Previous to the marriage both parties entered into a nuptial contract, which provided that all of Mrs. Underwood's, otherwise Mrs. Cone's, property should remain her own during life, and after her death should go to her daughter, who had married Judge Julius Haden, who was constituted his wife's trustee. These parties during the years that followed sold in land lots about 200 acres of the ground upon which Atlanta now stands, which is thickly populated. After they had all died, Reuben Cone Haden, the youngest child of Judge and Mrs. Haden, sued for recovery of his entire interest in the estate on the ground that his father had no right to sign a warranty deed as trustee for Mrs. Haden, although the young man was in possession of an immense fortune which came to him through his father out of these sales.

The litigation created intense excitement and indignation. During the second trial to-day the point was made that the marriage settlement under which young Haden had attached the sale was null and void, having been written on Sunday. An investigation of the date disclosed this to be a fact, when the Judge at once threw the case out of court. There is much rejoicing among the people of the city over the defeat of what they looked upon as an unworthy attempt to impugn a father's transactions.

MULFORD SAID TO BE A FORGER

His Father Secures His Commitment to an Insane Asylum.

KINGSTON, March 16.—It is said that Luman Reed Mulford, a prominent young married man of this city, now confined in the Poughkeepsie Insane Asylum, is a forger.

The father of Mr. Mulford is Edward D. Mulford, a resident of Hopewell Junction, Dutchess County, where he has a large country estate. He is considered a wealthy man.

For a year or more young Mr. Mulford, with his wife and child, has resided at different times in New York and Brooklyn. He is an insurance agent. Learning of some of his son's forgeries, his father redeemed worthless checks from time to time, hushing the matter up.

Some weeks ago young Mulford, with his wife, removed again to this city, and since then up to a day or so ago, it is said, he has uttered forged checks here for large sums. Among the people whom he victimized were Postmaster Crouch and ex-District Attorney Arthur Westbrook. His father learned that young Mulford was in this city and had committed extensive forgeries. He came here to remonstrate with him. It was of no avail. The son promised to reform, but suddenly left town saying to friends he intended going to Canada. The father then said he would not redeem the forged paper of his son, but would deliver him to the authorities, as he intended to disown him.

Later on he relented, and captured his son in order to save him from a felon's cell. He caused him to be declared insane and committed to the Poughkeepsie Insane Asylum, where he now is.

Most of the forged paper has been redeemed. It is said young Mulford is addicted to the cigarette and alcohol habits.

Three years ago the marriage of the young man created much excitement in this town, as he eloped with Miss Hattie Vary, the daughter of Dr. E. M. Vary of this city, the parents of the young woman having forbidden her to marry him, owing to the fact that he dissipated.

TILLMAN ON THE TARIFF.

He Wants the Country to Thoroughly Test Republican Doctrine.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 16.—United States Senator Tillman spoke on the money question at the Auditorium here to-night. He made a characteristic speech concerning the Republican policy, in which he said that he now favored giving the country all the tariff the Republican Party could give it.

"Lay the country on its back," he said, "and dose physic into it until it is sick—that is the only way to show these people that there is nothing in the tariff."

Workingmen Respect the Sabbath.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 16.—The final action of the different bodies composing the Federation of Trades of Atlanta was that taken by Atlanta Division, No. 207, of Railway Engineers, whereby Sunday will be discarded hereafter as a day of meeting, and all these bodies will meet on week nights.

Choked to Death on Beefsteak.

YONKERS, March 16.—While eating supper last night with his family, Michael Muldoon, aged fifty, of Lake Avenue, was choked to death by a piece of beefsteak before medical aid could be summoned.

DIED IN DALY'S THEATRE

Gen. James M. Warner of Albany Stricken with Apoplexy While Witnessing a Performance.

VETERAN OF THE CIVIL WAR.

He Was a Classmate of Gen. Horace Porter, and Served with Distinction in the Defense of Washington and the Shenandoah Campaign—A Successful Business Man.

Gen. James M. Warner, a wealthy and prominent business man of Albany, died last night from a stroke of apoplexy while witnessing a performance of "The Geisha," in Daly's Theatre.

Soon after the curtain rose, at 8:30 P. M., Gen. Warner, who was sitting in the seventh row of the orchestra with his son, James A. Warner, and his daughter-in-law, fainted and fell back in his seat. He did not utter a sound. Richard Dorney, who was standing in the foyer, saw Gen. Warner fall back, notified two attendants, and they immediately went to the latter's assistance. Aided by James A. Warner, they carried the unconscious man back into the foyer. He was first placed on a chair, and afterward was laid on the floor. Dr. Rodgers of 346 Broadway was summoned from the audience. After an examination he declared that Gen. Warner was suffering from a stroke of apoplexy, and had only about twenty minutes to live.

Did Not Recover Consciousness.

The doctor did everything possible to restore the dying man to consciousness, but failed. An ambulance was summoned from the New York Hospital, and when it arrived Dr. Roby found Gen. Warner was dead.

The body was then removed into one of the back business offices and laid out on a couch. Coroner Hoeber was summoned and granted a permit for the removal of the body to a nearby undertaking establishment and promised to send up his assistant, Dr. Otto Schultze, who will grant a permit to-day for its removal to Albany.

Was in Good Health and Spirits.

James A. Warner said to a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES last night: "My father came from Philadelphia late this afternoon and was stopping with my wife and myself at the Manhattan Hotel, Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street. He ate a very hearty dinner and seemed in the best of health and spirits. He proposed that my wife and I accompany him to the theatre, and insisted on walking down to Daly's from the hotel. He was in excellent spirits on the way down, joking and laughing all the while. He did not complain of any sickness, but on the contrary declared that he had never felt better in his life. We walked slowly and my father was not fatigued in the least when we reached the theatre.

"We had been seated but a few minutes when I noticed my father grew red in the face and plucked at his collar as though he was choking. He gasped slightly, and fell back in his chair in a dead faint."

The body of Gen. Warner was removed from the theatre after the play was finished. Few persons in the audience knew of the tragic occurrence, as Gen. Warner was taken from his seat without undue excitement, and the attendants parried the questions of curious persons.

Was a Distinguished Soldier.

Gen. Warner was a gallant soldier during the war of the rebellion. He was born at Middlebury, Vt., in 1836, and was graduated from West Point, in the class of 1860, with Gen. Horace Porter, Gen. Wesley Merritt, and James H. Wilson. As a Second Lieutenant in the Eighth Infantry he saw service on the plains, being stationed at Fort Wise, Col., until the outbreak of the rebellion, when he was recalled to Washington.

When the First Heavy Artillery Regiment of Vermont was organized he was made its Colonel and was stationed in the defenses at Washington until after the Wilderness campaign, when Gen. Grant asked that the heavy artillery regiments be sent to him. On May 19, 1864, Gen. Warner, whose command was attached to the Sixth Corps, was seriously wounded, but he rejoined his regiment in time to accompany it to Washington, which was then menaced by the Confederate General Jubal A. Early.

President Lincoln designated Col. Warner to command a brigade, and he took charge of the line from Fort Stevens, where President Lincoln was under fire, to Fort Reno, at Tenallytown. He participated in all the battles of the Shenandoah campaign with Gen. Sheridan, and during the last days of the rebellion commanded a brigade at Sailor's Creek and at Appomattox Courthouse. He was breveted for gallant services as Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel in the regular army, and as Brigadier General of Volunteers.

Successful Business Man.

After the war he removed to Albany and became interested in the Albany Card and Paper Company, of which he subsequently became President. He was Postmaster of Albany during President Harrison's Administration, the appointment being due to the personal friendship of the President. He was a Director of the National Commercial Bank of Albany, the Mutual Life Insurance Company of this city, and the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, and trustee of the Second Presbyterian Church of Albany, and a member of the Fort Orange Club of that city.

A widow and two children survive him.

No Single Tax in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., March 16.—The Constitutional Convention, in Committee of the Whole, this afternoon, adopted a clause which blocks single tax in Delaware. It provides: "In all assessments of real estate for taxation the value of the land and the value of the buildings and improvements thereon shall be included, and in all assessments of the rental value of real estate for taxation the rental value of the land and the rental value of the buildings and improvements thereon shall be included."

Murder in a State Prison.

BOSTON, March 16.—George Banks, twenty-four years of age, a convict at the Charlestown State Prison, is lying at the point of death in the hospital, having been murderously assaulted by Florentine Manzi, another convict. Manzi struck Bank down with a hammer, in the presence of thirty other prisoners. There is no hope of Bank's recovery.

TROUBLE IN THE TRANSVAAL.

British Troops Ordered to Hold Themselves in Readiness for an Emergency.

LONDON, March 16.—The Daily Mail, under the caption "The Transvaal; A Grave Situation," will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Cape Town saying that the British troops there have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for an emergency.

The dispatch quotes anti-British utterances published by the press of the Transvaal.

In the inquiry into the circumstances of the Transvaal raid, which was resumed by the Parliamentary South African Committee in Westminster Hall to-day, Mr. W. Z. Schreiner, formerly Attorney General of the Cape Colony, was called to the stand.

Mr. Schreiner said, in answer to questions, that he very much doubted whether there were any steps which Mr. Rhodes could have taken that would have stopped the raid made by Dr. Jameson into the Boer territory. The overthrow of the existing Government of the Transvaal Republic, he said, would greatly endanger the peace of South Africa. He had positive knowledge, he added, that the Transvaal Government was extremely anxious to observe their treaty obligations with England.

"OLIVER OPTIC" IS DYING.

The Popular Author on His Death Bed in Dorchester, Mass.

BOSTON, Mass., March 16.—William T. Adams ("Oliver Optic") is dying at his home in Dorchester.

He is seventy-five years of age, and has probably written more young people's stories than any other author. He made his reputation and fortune between 1850 and 1862, but his books are still in demand.

KENTUCKY REPUBLICANS WIN.

They Will Be Enabled to Elect a United States Senator.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 16.—The five new State Senators, four Republicans and one Democrat, were sworn in this morning.

The Blackburn Senators attempted to refer the credentials, but they were outvoted.

This means that the Republicans will be able to elect a United States Senator at this session.

A YOUNG HEIRESS MISSING.

It Is Thought Ella Burden of St. Louis Was Kidnapped.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—Detectives are looking for Ella Burden, eleven years old, who is sole heiress to $100,000. She lived with her grandmother at 5,032 Minerva Street. Her fortune was left her by her mother. Her father is married again.

Ella left school Monday afternoon and started for home, but has not since been seen by her friends. Her father thinks she has been kidnapped and is being held for a ransom. He is almost distracted, and says he will willingly pay a liberal sum for her return.

BURNED BY MOLTEN METAL.

Three Men Fatally Injured by a Series of Explosions.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 16.—Three men were fatally burned at the Emma blast furnace early this morning by a series of explosions of molten metal. They were covered with the seething, hissing metal, and are at St. Alexis Hospital.

A number of other men were struck by the flying pieces of red-hot iron, and some of them were burned, but none seriously. One hundred or more laborers were at work in the furnace when it overflowed. They were at once set to work draining the seething mass in trenches, and while this was being done a number of frightful explosions occurred. The molten metal was thrown in all directions, covering the men as they ran for their lives. The reports of the explosions could be heard all over Newburg. As each succeeding explosion occurred, the men were knocked down.

The affair was over in a minute or so, but three men had been badly burned. They are John O'Rourke, cut about the head and badly burned; John Burns, three ribs broken and badly burned; Antonio Molinaski, terribly burned about the head and face and arms. The men were hurried to St. Alexis Hospital, where the physicians did all in their power for them.

Rockland Telephone Company Sold.

NYACK, N. Y., March 16.—The Rockland Telephone and Telegraph Company, heretofore doing business in Nyack and other parts of Rockland County, has sold its property and business to the New York Telephone Company of New York City. Mr. William H. Russell, Treasurer of the company, says that it was unable to do a paying business, and the sale was made for that reason.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has fallen in the Mississippi Valley, thence westward over the Rocky Mountains: it has risen on the Atlantic coast and on the North Pacific coast. An area of high pressure covers the central valley, the lake region, and the Atlantic coast States, the barometer being highest over the lower lake region, and it is lowest north of Montana. The temperature has risen decidedly in the Mississippi Valley, the upper lake region, and the Northwest, and it is slightly colder on the Atlantic coast. Local showers are reported from the Southern States, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, with generally cloudy weather. It was clear last night from New England and the Middle Atlantic States westward to the Upper Mississippi Valley. The indications are that threatening weather and showers will prevail in the central valleys, with slowly rising temperature. The weather will continue fair, but with increasing cloudiness and rising temperature in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the lower lake region.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	30	28	30
6 A. M.	26	24	28
9 A. M.	26	22	27
12 M.	29	24	29
4 P. M.	31	29	32
6 P. M.	32	28	30
9 P. M.	32	24	28
12 P. M.	31	21	24

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	28½
Weather Bureau	26
Corresponding date 1896	30
Corresponding date for last twenty years	36

WAR SEEMS INEVITABLE

Crown Prince Constantine to Take the Command of the Greek Forces in Thessaly.

DISCUSSING CAMPAIGN PLANS.

The Entire Garrison of Athens and All the Reserves Have Started for the Frontier—Greece Determined to Enforce Her Rights.

ATHENS, March 16.—Crown Prince Constantine, with the First Regiment of infantry, is momentarily expected to leave Athens to assume command of all the Greek forces in Thessaly.

The prevailing conviction here is that war is inevitable.

It is understood that the Cabinet at its meeting to-day discussed a plan of campaign against the Turks.

The whole garrison of Athens and nearly all the reserves have started for the frontier.

The departure during the night of a number of troops for Volo, Thessaly, was undoubtedly owing to the Government receiving information regarding the blockade.

A prolonged meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day. The Ministers discussed at great length the attitude to be taken in the event of the powers attempting to coerce Greece into a compliance with their demands. It is stated that no disposition was shown to accede to their demands, and that it was finally decided to take active measures as the only solution of the difficulty.

It is thought that by active measures is meant a declaration of war against Turkey, which in its effect would be to give Greece the right to maintain her army in Crete and deprive the powers of any right of interference.

LONDON, March 16.—A dispatch to The Times from Athens says that since the action of the powers in ordering the beginning of coercive measures against Greece became known in Greece the popular determination that the Greek army of occupation shall never be withdrawn from Crete has become stronger than ever. The people are unanimous in this matter, and the King and the Government have no choice but to swim with the tide of popular feeling. Col. Vassos, commanding the Greek troops in Crete, is fortifying his position upon the uplands at Alikianu.

The Rome correspondent of The Daily News says that he has reliable information that Greece is now more disposed to adopt a conciliatory attitude toward the powers. He adds that Greece proposes to concentrate her troops at some easily victualed point on the coast of Crete, where they will be separated from the insurgents. She also proposes that the Ottoman troops shall be placed at some point removed from the insurgents, so that the powers may themselves pacify the rebels. Then it will be asked that the Cretans be allowed freely to choose between autonomy and annexation to Greece. If they decide in favor of autonomy, the Greek and Turkish troops will leave the island at the same time.

Little reliance is placed upon this dispatch here for the reason that it embodies proposals which the powers have already virtually rejected.

CRETAN PORTS BLOCKADED.

The Powers Begin Their Work of Coercion Against Greece.

VIENNA, March 16.—The blockade of the ports of the Island of Crete by the warships of the concerted European powers went into effect to-day.

CANEA, March 16.—As a result of the operation of the blockade of Cretan ports by the combined fleets of the powers, the Greek squadron, with the exception of two small warships, left Cretan waters to-day.

The two vessels that remain are preparing to take their departure.

LONDON, March 16.—Some doubt exists here as to whether or not the blockade of Crete has actually begun, notwithstanding the statement of Prime Minister Salisbury in the House of Lords that orders had been given to put the blockade into operation at once. The special dispatches sent from Canea to-day make no mention of the ports having been closed by the warships of the powers.

A dispatch from Canea to a news agency says that the foreign Admirals have not yet proclaimed the blockade.

The statement received from Vienna this afternoon saying that the blockade began to-day was reaffirmed this evening, but, as it is not official, it is possible it is premature.

GREECE APPRECIATES SYMPATHY.

She Acknowledges the Resolution Passed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Secretary Sherman to-day sent to the Senate a note received from Mr. D. N. Botassi, Consul General of Greece at New York, transmitting a cablegram from the Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs in acknowledgment of the resolution passed by the Senate before the expiration of the last session, expressing sympathy with the Cretan revolutionists. The cablegram is as follows:

"To the United States Senate:

"The warm thanks of the Greek nation, as well as of the Government of Greece, are due for the expression of its sympathies, which are a most valuable assistance to us toward the accomplishment of our national aspirations."

The Consul General adds on his own behalf that the resolution has made a most favorable impression on the Greeks in the United States, "who, while enjoying the blessings of liberty in this country under her liberal laws, are in hearty sympathy with their motherland in her efforts to free their oppressed brethren."

ENGLAND JOINS IN THE BLOCKADE.

Lord Salisbury Declines to Talk on the Policy of His Government.

LONDON, March 16.—Answering a question by the Earl of Kimberley, late Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the House of Lords to-day, Lord Salisbury said that instructions had been sent to the Admirals commanding the foreign warships in Cretan waters to put the blockade of the ports of the Island of Crete into operation at once.

Lord Kimberley asked that the Government make a further and more explicit statement in regard to the Cretan situation.

but Lord Salisbury referred him to the admirable speeches delivered by Foreign Minister Hanotaux and Premier Meline in the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday, in the sentiments expressed in which he (Lord Salisbury) said he heartily concurred.

Lord Kimberley—But I should prefer to have a statement of Great Britain's policy by Great Britain's Ministers.

Lord Salisbury—The policy of the powers was explained in the speeches of MM. Hanotaux and Meline. If I have not used their brilliant language it is my misfortune and not my fault.

In the lobbies of the House the remarks of Lord Salisbury are regarded as indicative of an aim on the part of the Premier to secure a closer entente with France, and also as indicating that England and France are more closely united with one another in an understanding in regard to Crete than they are with the other powers.

A dispatch from Malta says that 600 British troops were ordered to Crete from that station to-day.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, made the following announcement on behalf of the Government:

"We have to-day addressed a communication to the powers in regard to Greece, but it is impossible, as it would be improper and against public interest, either to state the terms of the communication or to encourage debate on the subject."

FRANCE'S POLICY INDORSED.

The Senate Votes Confidence in the Government.

PARIS, March 16.—M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, made in the Senate to-day a declaration of the policy of France in the matter of the Greco-Cretan situation similar to that which he made in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, when he announced that France would adhere to the concert policy, and at the conclusion of his statement asked for a vote of confidence in the Government.

The Senate then attested its confidence in the Government's policy by a vote of 240 to 32.

TWO CASES OF SMALLPOX.

NO QUARANTINE ORDERED, AND NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

The Disease Has Been in the City Two Weeks—Reason of the Vaccination Crusade in Lodging Houses.

The Health Department has found out that smallpox has been in this city for nearly two weeks, and they have succeeded in discovering the names and addresses of those attacked by this disease. One was David Barry, aged twenty-three, residing at 243 Madison Street, who has had time to recover. At the present time there are two cases at North Brother Island, both from the city. They are John Hagan of 219 Park Row, forty-five years old, and John Barry of 127 Monroe Street, aged twenty-five.

Hagan was taken to North Brother Island on Friday last, but it was only announced yesterday that his case was one of smallpox. John Barry was taken away yesterday morning. He is a cousin of the other Barry.

President Wilson of the Board of Health said yesterday that there was no cause for alarm. "It is a disease which we can easily handle," he said. "We have not quarantined any of the lodging houses. We simply disinfect them and vaccinate the tenants. That is all that is necessary."

Twenty-four doctors, each protected by a policeman, set forth last night to continue the work of vaccinating residents of licensed lodging houses.

Dr. Charles S. Benedict, Chief Inspector of Contagious Diseases, assembled his corps in the rooms of the Health Department, in the Criminal Court Building, made them a speech, and assigned to each a list of the houses he was to visit.

Dr. Benedict said that the Health Board had no power to compel any person to be vaccinated. But over the lodging houses the board did have power, and it would force the proprietors to refuse lodging to men who would not submit to vaccination. One hundred and sixteen lodging houses, he said, had permits from the board, and the average capacity was a hundred lodgers.

Most of the doctors met with opposition from men who did not wish to be vaccinated, but up to late hour no serious disturbance had been reported. The number of men vaccinated will not be reported for some days.

"NEGROES, GET GUNS!"

A Colored Bishop Advises Men of His Race to Resist Lynching, and Prays That Their Aim May Be Good.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 16.—"Get guns, negroes," is the advice which Henry M. Turner, Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, gives to his people.

The Bishop, in addition to his episcopal duties, is editor of the monthly organ of the Church, "The Missioners Voice," and has as his associate editors Bishops Grant, Handy, Arnett, Derrick, and a number of prominent colored clergymen.

In the issue of that paper to-day Bishop Turner says editorially:

"The fiendish lynching of John Johnson and Archibald Jointry upon mere suspicion, in Louisiana, while the African Methodist Episcopal Bishops were meeting in New Orleans only a few miles from the scene of blood and death, was most damnable.

"Let every negro in this country with a spark of manhood in him supply his house with one, two, or three guns or with a seven or a sixteen shooter, and we advise him to keep them loaded and ready for immediate use, and when his domicile is invaded by bloody lynchers or any mob by day or by night, Sabbath or week day, turn loose your missiles of death and blow your fiendish invaders into a thousand jiblets.

"We have had it in our mind to say this for over seven years, but on account of our Episcopal status we hesitated to express ourselves thus, fearing it would meet the disapproval of the House of Bishops. But their approval or disapproval has done nothing to stop the fiendish murderers who stalk abroad and are exterminating my race, so we have now said it, and hereafter we shall speak it, preach it, tell it, and write it. Again we say, Get guns, negroes! get guns, and may God give you good aim when you shoot."

INDICTMENTS AND SUITS.

Actions in a Buffalo Case Involving New York Parties.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 16.—The Grand Jury this afternoon found indictments for arson against Pearl Clifton, Maud Gallagher, and Charles R. Newhof, Pearl Clifton's stepfather, who are charged with setting fire to the residence 250 Normal Avenue on Feb. 27.

At about the same time at the Sheriff's office an attachment for $100,000 was received for service against Mary H. Barse and Frances B. Le Fevre, mother and sister of Mills W. Barse, who was a victim of Pearl Clifton in New York, and who paid a large sum to evade an action by her for breach of promise.

The attachment is in favor of the Central Trust Company, and is levied to prevent the transfer of certain property pending the outcome of a suit to recover on a bond on which Mrs. Barse was one of the sureties.

Justice Barrett's Condition.

The condition of Justice George C. Barrett, who has been ill since Feb. 24, was improved yesterday morning, but he was not so well in the afternoon. His physician, Dr. D. D. Stevens, said last night at 7 o'clock that he was resting comfortably again, and had suffered no serious set-back from his failure to improve during the afternoon. Dr. Stevens considers the condition of his patient as favorable, though another relapse, of which there have been several, may be expected.

DINGLEY BILL DISCUSSED

Business Men Scan the Provisions of the Tariff Measure with Critical Interest.

CRITICISM OF THE MEASURE.

Mayor Strong Says the Wool Schedules Are Too High, and Endanger the Party's Election Prospects—Views of ex-Mayor Hewitt.

There was much studying of the new Tariff bill by manufacturers and importers, merchants and brokers, lawyers and bankers, and business men generally in this city yesterday. In almost every branch of commerce and of professional industry ordinary matters were put aside for the time being, while the measure introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Dingley last Monday was scanned with an eager interest.

Among the many whose views were sought yesterday the criticism was generally against the measure. Some of these will be found below:

MAYOR STRONG'S CRITICISMS.

Duties on Wool Too High and Party Supremacy Imperilled.

Mayor Strong is not altogether pleased with the Dingley Tariff bill. His objection mainly is to the wool schedule. He is afraid that this is too high.

"The only part of the bill that I feel like criticising," he said, just before he left his office yesterday, "is the wool schedule. I would like to see a tariff bill constructed that would last twenty-five years. It is these constant and repeated changes that unsettle the business of the country. I would like to see a lower duty on wool and woolen fabrics. Where 12 cents a pound is fixed in the bill I would like it reduced to 8 cents, and 7 cents on the next, in place of 11 cents, and so on graduated down accordingly. We do not want to invite another high tariff issue such as we provoked in 1890, and in consequence suffered defeat in the Congressional elections of 1890, and the Presidential contest of 1892. We should make a tariff so fair and satisfactory to all sections that it will take tariff as an issue out of the campaign of 1900."

The Mayor took exceptions to interviews printed yesterday afternoon, and which apparently made him denounce the Dingley bill as a whole. He reiterated that the only thing he would criticise was the wool schedule, which he said should be several points lower.

Elihu Root, who called on the Mayor yesterday, said that he hoped to see the Dingley bill pass without delay.

"It cannot become a law too soon," he said. "I don't pretend to be an expert in such matters, but I feel satisfied that the bill in the main meets the expectations of the country. Perhaps there should be some modifications, but I hope to see these revenue questions settled without delay."

EX-MAYOR HEWITT'S VIEWS.

An Illogical Measure Since It Taxes Raw Materials.

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt made the following general statement of his views on the Dingley tariff measure, which he regarded as a step backward. "In regard to tariff legislation," he said, "THE TIMES and I agree; we do not believe in protection. This is a protective bill. It is not such a bill as I would advocate, but when we elected McKinley and the Republican Congress we knew perfectly well what we were to expect—that they would enact a protective tariff. I think it will do harm. They think it will do good. Experience alone can determine the result. But, judging by the effect of the previous McKinley bill, I should think we might expect not to have any recovery of prosperity under the proposed legislation.

"It violates what I regard as a fundamental principle of all tariff legislation. It imposes duties on raw materials such as iron ore and wool. No permanently prosperous system of manufactures can grow up under a tariff which taxes raw materials. The production of this country is so large that we must get rid of the surplus in foreign markets, or else reduce the volume of manufacture. We are now suffering from this condition of affairs. We produce much more than we consume, and we can only export the surplus on condition that we can produce it as cheaply as our competitors. Any tax on raw materials is, therefore, obstructive, and must result in general stagnation.

"Of course it is very much to be desired that in some way or other the tariff should be got out of politics. We will never have any stability in business until this is done. I fear, however, that we shall have to go through with another experience similar to that which occurred under the McKinley bill, and then we shall learn the great lesson that, having been endowed by nature with the most abundant natural resources, which can be exploited with less labor than in any other country, we have only to let nature have her way in order to give us the command of the commerce of the world. The proposed bill will undoubtedly delay this consummation, but we shall arrive at it sooner or later, and have a resultant prosperity and activity in business which will leave nothing to be desired."

DEVISED TO DESTROY INDUSTRY.

An Analysis of the Proposed Tariff by Willett and Gray.

The Messrs. Havemeyer and Treasurer Searles of the American Sugar Refining Company were not prepared yesterday to make any comments on the sugar tariff schedules as they appear in the Dingley measure. A careful analysis of the new schedules was made, however, by Willett & Gray of 91 Wall Street, who are acknowledged to be excellent authorities in the sugar trade. They said: "Regarding the sugar schedule of the Tariff bill, we have considered carefully its application in actual practice as applied to sugars from the different countries. Beet sugars control and regulate the prices of all sugars throughout the world. Consequently, Germany being the principal source of supply, virtually regulates prices. Germany pays an export bounty on raw sugar of 27 cents per 100 pounds, and on refined 38 3-10 cents per 100 pounds, without any reduction therefrom for internal taxes. The United States refiner will pay a duty on beet raw sugar of 1.63 cents per pound, for 96° test by the polariscope, plus 0.27 of a cent per pound, or say 1.90 cents per pound, or a duty of say $2.04 on 107½ pounds of raw beets, from which he makes 100 pounds granulated sugar testing 100°. German granulated of 100° test pays a duty of 1.87½ cents per pound, plus 0.38 of a cent per pound, or say $2.25 per 100 pounds. The difference between $2.25 and $2.04, or 21 cents, per 100 pounds, is the protection of the United States refiner against the German refined. But under reciprocity with Germany this will be reduced 8 per cent., to about 19 cents per 100 pounds.

"The protection against Germany is by far the most favorable of any country. The protection against the refiners of Great Britain is only 0.123 of a cent per pound, and this is reduced to 0.114 of a cent per pound under reciprocity treaty, and even this amount of protection depends entirely on the interpretation to be placed on the following clause in the bill, which is by no means clear, viz.: 'Sugars.—The product of any country which pays directly or indirectly a bounty on the export thereof, whether imported directly and in condition as exported therefrom or otherwise, shall pay in addition to the foregoing rates a duty equal to such bounty.'

"If this means that raw German beet sugar, when changed into refined in Great Britain and imported into the United States as refined, shall pay the bounty duty of 27 cents per 100 pounds, which it received in Germany, then our figures are correct, but if it pays only 1.87½ cents per pound duty, as some refiners claim, then there is no protection whatever against the refiners of Great Britain. Again, the Great Britain refiners use cane and beet sugar which has and has not paid bounty, and who is to decide how much or how little bounty beet raw sugar is contained in the refined product sent to the United States? The actual protection against British refiners is, therefore, entirely problematical.

"Dutch granulated sugar, which is meeting with so much favor in our country that its importation is constantly increasing, will pay a duty of only 1.87½ cents per pound. But our refiners being still obliged to pay for raw sugars always on the parity of German raw beets, must pay $2.04 duty on 107½ pounds raw sugar, from which to make 100 pounds granulated, therefore our refiners actually pay .167 cents more duty on the raw sugar they use to make 100 pounds granulated than the Dutch refiner pays on 100 pounds of the finished product. If a sugar tariff can be better devised to destroy this industry, we fail to see how it can be done."

THE EFFECT ON CROCKERY.

Isidor Straus Predicts an Immediate Rise in Prices.

Isidor Straus of L. Straus & Sons, crockery merchants, 48 Warren Street, said yesterday that the advance in tariff rates on earthenware and china will be felt by consumers, just as soon as the Dingley bill becomes a law, in a corresponding advance in prices. The wage earners employed in the indsutry would not get a relative advance in their wages, he said, and the merchants will make increased profits.

"The crockery schedule," said Mr. Straus, "is the same as that of the McKinley bill, which was an advance of from 33 to 50 per cent. on the rates that prevailed for a long period before the passage of that protective measure in 1890.

"The advance in the duties on earthenware and china, as fixed by the Dingley bill, over the rates of the Wilson bill, now in operation, is from 35 to 50 per cent. ad valorem on decorated goods and from 30 to 55 per cent. ad valorem on white earthenware and china.

"The effects of such an advance are obvious. Prices to consumers will, of course, go up with the import duty, and in the same ratio. They may not rise at once to the point they will eventually reach, but a decided advance will follow immediately. Importers may divide with their customers, for a while, the increase in profit given to them by that protective measure. But when the stock now on hand is exhausted, all the additional cost of the new stock must be paid by the consumer.

"In this connection," continued Mr. Straus, "it may be of interest to recall one effect of the McKinley bill. In 1890, when the pottery industry received an additional protection of about 50 per cent., the workmen in Trenton expected an increase in wages, but the manufacturers ordered a cut of 30 per cent. A strike resulted, and finally ended in a reduction of 10 per cent. in the wages.

"In reference to other increased duties, I may say that woolen cloth and woolen underwear will advance 75 to 85 per cent. This was the reduction made when the Wilson bill went into effect, and now that the McKinley rates are restored, the consumer will have to pay this advance again."

AFTER ALLEGED BUCKET SHOPS

Two Offices Raided by the Police in Different Parts of the City.

Successful raids were made by the police yesterday afternoon upon two alleged bucket shops. Acting Inspector Allaire, with a force of twenty-one policemen, late in the afternoon made his appearance at the doors of the New York Commission Company's offices, at 17 and 19 Broadway, armed with a warrant for the arrest of all the employes. The prisoners were locked up at Police Headquarters for the night, after about 100 buyers and onlookers had been released.

The same office was raided Dec. 14, 1895, and the two alleged proprietors, Walter D. Valentine and W. S. Fender, are now under bail pending an appeal from a sentence of six months' imprisonment for petty larceny imposed by Recorder Goff.

While the above raid was being made Acting Inspector Harley and four men from the Central Office, assisted by Capt. Chapman and six men from the West Thirtieth Street Station, swooped down upon a similar institution at 43 West Twenty-ninth Street and singled out from among more than 100 prisoners nine employes of the place, including one of the alleged proprietors.

The raid was made at a time when the streets in the shopping district were crowded, and as the prisoners were being taken to the Thirtieth Street Station, the entire block on Twenty-ninth Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, was jammed with sightseers.

Chief Conlin has men detailed to watch for Valentine, the other alleged proprietor, who is said to represent the firm in New Jersey, and from which office he lowered and raised the quotations on stocks in their various places, so as to allow a good profit.

THE CUT ON RUBBER SHOES.

Believed to be an Attack on the Banigan Company.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 16.—The cut in discounts announced by the Boston Rubber Shoe Company is accepted here as a notification to the Banigan Rubber Company that it will be war to the knife between the Rubber Trust and the Boston Shoe Company on the one side and the Banigan Company on the other. President Colt of the Woonsocket Rubber Company, who is also a trust Director, disavows anything in the nature of opposition to the Banigan concern and the Banigans also pretend to say that there is harmony with the trust and its other friends. All this, however, is taken for what it is worth.

Mr. Joseph Banigan is at present in the West Indies, where he has gone in search of health. He stated some time ago that he expected competion, and cut-throat competition at that, and had prepared to meet it. The Banigan price list was issued last week, and it is of interest to note that it averages about 6 per cent. higher than the present trust prices. The Banigans, however, did not announce their discounts, and it is expected that there will be heavy enough to offset the cut of the Boston Company and the trust. It can be set down for a fact that the relations of the Boston Company and the trust are as amicable as ever, and the fight will be centred against Banigan.

President Colt stated that the former prices invited competition by the smaller mills outside the trust. The reduction will curtail the production of these mills, for they cannot meet the new figures. "We do not fear competition," he said, "and in my opinion the only one who can stay with us is Banigan. He will not do much business the first year, and I do not know whether he will cut our rate or not. I think not. We are not directly antagonistic, and when our rate was made we sent him one of the papers. We will not attempt to freeze out Banigan, and will not consider him at all."

The Banigan mill is about ready to begin operations, and it is doubtful if the work will be delayed to await Mr. Banigan's return. The latter is a fighter, as the members of the trust know, but it might be said in this connection that he is to-day far from being a well man. In fact he is not the man he was a year ago by a wide margin.

CONVERTS TO MORMONISM.

Successful Efforts of Elders in Maryland and Pennsylvania.

CUMBERLAND, Md., March 16.—As the result of the proselyting by Mormon Elders in the lower end of Allegheny County, Md., and contiguous sections of Fulton and Bedford Counties, in Pennsylvania, migration to Utah has commenced.

To-day a party of eight, composed of McCormack S. Robeinette and family; Leander Clay, and Lawson Collins, all well-to-do farmers of Pratt, this county, who have recently embraced Mormonism, left for Utah to reside. McCormack Robeinette was recently ordained an elder, and has been preaching. Others will follow as soon as they can sell their farms.

The Mormon elders have spread their literature and conducted house-to-house proselyting, until their converts number hundreds, other churches suffering seriously.

TARIFF SCARE SUBSIDES

Rush of Importers to Pay Duties and Withdraw Goods from Bond Over for the Present.

TRUCKMEN REAPED A HARVEST.

Storage Firms Discuss Their Experiences, Analyze the Situation, and Assure Their Customers There Is Plenty of Time.

Representatives of several of the important bonded warehouses told a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday that the rush to pay duties and withdraw goods in bond is evidently over, and the report from the Custom House appears to confirm their opinions.

The payments of duties do not represent withdrawals. Goods on which millions of dollars were paid remain in the warehouses. Virtually no sugar or tobacco have been taken. The largest withdrawals in any specific class of articles were in wools and woolen goods; but the storage firms say that the bulk of what has been hauled away can only be described as "general merchandise."

They are united in the opinion that the rush to pay duties and take goods into free warehouses was the result of a panic for which there was no reason. Those who have free storage, as well as bonded warehouses, and who simply transferred from the latter to the former at the order of customers, say that while the transaction did not cost them anything or lose any business for them, they argued earnestly that the goods were safe from any possible additional imposts, and that to remove them from one place to another meant only the cost of cartage and handling.

Put Goods Out of Reach.

Many owners of goods, however, refused to listen, and insisted that they would not feel safe until their property was beyond the Government's reach. In some instances men, who were persuaded to leave their goods undisturbed, went away, acquired new scares, and returned or sent orders by telephone or messenger to transfer their goods to free warehouses with all possible haste.

The estimates are that between one-fourth and one-fifth of the total dutiable value of goods in bond at this port were paid during the flurry, which it is believed ended yesterday, and that not more than a tenth of the goods on which the duties were paid have been transferred to free warehouses. The largest removal heard of by one firm was 1,800 cases, a large proportion of which was woolen goods.

Men in the storage business believe that every warehouse in New York will be packed to its ceilings within a few weeks with goods which will be leaked out gradually after the higher duties are imposed, the importers sharing their profits with their customers. Importers in some special lines, however, are anticipating fat profits by the change of their specialties from specific to ad valorem rates, making differences which the general public does not realize.

Confident of Delay.

Owners of bonded warehouses here do not believe the new tariff can possibly take effect before May 1, and are inclined to think it will be more likely to receive the President's signature about July 1. Some of them even figure on entanglements in the Senate and conference committees which will extend the delay to Sept. 1. They do not advise their customers to depend on these calculations, but urge upon them assurances that there is ample time to make ready for the change, and that the processes of Federal legislation will give everybody ample notice.

A number of importers, who withdrew merchandise from bonded warehouses, had been frightened by a story that Congress intended to rush through a high tariff measure and make it apply to all goods now in bonded warehouses.

R. J. Dean of the banking and storage house of R. J. Dean & Co., 302 Greenwich Street, in discussing the subject, said he could not remember that he had in his whole business experience seen a more causeless or illogical scare. He had one or two customers, he said, who actually told him they could not sleep, being disturbed during the nights by the fear that Congress would contrive some method of piling burdens upon their merchandise before it could be hauled away to safety. H. P. Campbell & Co. of 39 William Street had found no cases quite so extreme as these, but said some of their customers, against their advice and persuasion, had insisted on having goods hauled from the bonded warehouse to the free one, owned by the same firm, at a cost of $2.50 to $3 a load.

The chief beneficiaries by the scare were the truckmen. They secured an extra haul, which would not have been given them in normal conditions, on a good many hundred loads. Some of them were compelled to work far into two or three nights.

CUSTOM HOUSE RECEIPTS.

Still Quite Large Yesterday, but Importers' Movement Is Subsiding.

Duties paid at the Custom House yesterday amounted to $907,874.54. Of this sum $527,335.19 was for withdrawals and $380,539.35 for imports. There were 896 withdrawal entries and 883 import entries.

Nearly $800,000 of the duties was paid in checks on the Sub-Treasury, into which banks had paid as special customs deposits $1,615,000. About $108,000 of the dues received by Cashier Northrup was in cash.

The course of the importers' movement can be well judged by these figures:

March receipts, including yesterday, fourteen business days	$9,900,103.24
Customs dues in February, 1897	8,359,780.29
Customs dues in January, 1897	7,705,400.36
First fourteen business days, March, 1896	5,359,104.92
Customs dues, February, 1896	10,077,442.51
Customs dues, January, 1896	10,424,075.45

Custom House officials said yesterday that the record made in imports received on Monday—$2,067,979.51—was not likely to be reached for many years, and that in a few days the receipts would diminish to the ordinary average of $8,000,000 a month.

Prisoner's Alleged Attempted Suicide.

Annie Kelly, sixty years old, was taken from the Tombs to Bellevue Hospital prison ward last night, charged with attempted suicide. Night Warden Fallon of the Tombs, when seen later, said he knew nothing of the alleged attempted suicide. He was certain no such attempt had been made in the Tombs recently.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, March 16.—Charcoal, the Indian murderer of Sergt. Wilde, was hanged at MacLeod to-day.

TRENTON, N. J., March 16.—Brooding over the recent death of his wife, Jacob Lanoblauch killed himself to-day. His body was found beside his wife's grave.

BROCKTON, Mass., March 16.—Whitman & Keith of this city closed their shoe factory this afternoon, summarily discharging their 250 employes. They took this action on account of an intended strike in the factory.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Barbara Newman was burned to death in a fire which destroyed the home of her uncle, William Spier, 3,643 Vernon Avenue, last night. Her cousin, Rose Mayfield, jumped from a second-story window, after being badly burned, and was injured seriously in the fall.

ALBANY, March 16.—The following civil service appointments are announced: Cleophas Corbett of Auburn, to be Superintendent of the clothmaking industry in Auburn Prison, at a salary of $3.25 a day, and Walter M. Clark of Adams, to be Interne in the Matteawan State Hospital, at a salary of $600 a year.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 16.—Thousands of seals are reported in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Four steamers and a fleet of sailing craft are busily engaged in killing and loading them. Persons along shore are reaping a rich harvest, the herds being so close that persons are able to go out in boats and kill scores of them.

THE NEW TARIFF MEASURE

An Intimation That It Will Be Reported by the Ways and Means Committee To-morrow.

MINORITY REPORT TO BE LATE.

Democrats Claim They Have Not Been Permitted to Thoroughly Examine the Measure—Effect on the Canadian Lumbermen.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The new Tariff bill was considered to-day by the Ways and Means Committee. The morning session lasted three hours. The time was occupied principally in discussing the several schedules and explaining the reasons for the various increases. These explanations were made by the members who were most conversant with the work. The suggestion that the bill be reported Thursday met with strong opposition from the minority. The Chairman disclaimed any purpose of curtailing the opportunities for offering amendments, but pointed out the necessity for getting the bill before the House at the earliest moment.

The Democrats insisted that they only desired time in which to offer such amendments as justice and logic demanded.

It was decided at the afternoon meeting that an adjournment should be taken until 10 o'clock Thursday morning. The purpose of this was to permit the Democratic members to study the bill and to prepare the amendments which they propose offering when the committee reassembles. The minority will to-morrow afternoon meet at the Capitol and decide upon the line of policy to be pursued by them, both in committee and in the House.

It is still undecided if the bill shall be reported Thursday, but the Democratic members believe this to be the intention of the majority. The understanding is that if the bill be reported Thursday it will be at once taken up for consideration, without waiting for the Democratic minority report. Some of the Republican members think two weeks should suffice for debating the measure in the House.

EFFECT ON CANADA.

Lumber Dealers Little Frightened by the New Tariff Bill.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 16.—Speaking of the general effect of the new United States Tariff measure, local exporters say that the people in Canada and the United States attach too much importnce to the two-dollar duty on lumber. The United States Government expects to derive considerable revenue from it, but in this it will be disappointed, as for the last two years less Canadian lumber has been actually used for consumption in the United States than at any time in the last ten years. The larger percentage of what has been shipped nominally to the United States has really been merely shipped to dealers for exportation by them to other countries. Taking the statistics for the last two years, Ottawa dealers say it would appear on the surface that the amount exported from Canada to the United States had greatly increased. That was misleading. When there was formerly a duty of $2, all lumber shipped to the United States for exportation by dealers was shipped in bond, and only what was intended for home consumption was shipped for duty, so that it came to be an established fact that lumber shipped in bond was for export and lumber shipped for duty was for the United States consumption. After the Wilson bill passed, all Canadian lumber was shipped nominally for consumption in the United States, while in fact a small portion of it only was used for this purpose.

WOOL MEN DISSATISFIED.

The New Schedules Fail to Meet Their Views.

BOSTON, March 16.—Great dissatisfaction with the Dingley Tariff bill is expressed in the wool and sugar trades. Henry H. Reed of the Revere Sugar Refinery said to-day: "It is a pretty high tax to put upon that which is so essentially a food necessity as is sugar; upon that which affects not only the rich man, but all the poor alike.

"Coming from a party like the Republican Party, whose efforts heretofore have been directed to making sugar free, it is the more remarkable. If it had been the Democratic Party it might not appear so.

"It means an increase of nearly 70 per cent., and that is a pretty high tax to add to such an article as sugar. Now, if it was tea, it would be different. I do not know what rate they put upon that; but it is not the necessity to the people that sugar is, and a duty upon that or an increase would not be felt so widely as it would upon sugar. But I do not wish to enter into the details of this matter now. It is for us to wait and see what action is taken."

At Jeremiah Williams & Co.'s, in the wool district, it was said:

"We would rather have seen no tariff than this duty of 11 cents. No, I won't say just that, either, but I mean to say that we would have been perfectly satisfied with 7 or 8 cents. We did not expect more than 8 cents at the most. Why, I have numbers of letters in my desk from wool growers in the West, all agreeing that 8 cents would just about fill the bill.

"I was surprised when I saw that the schedule called for 11 cents, and I can see that Judge Lawrence's work did it. I tell you it is a bad thing for wool growers, wool men, and the Republican Party. Four years ago this eleven-cent duty helped defeat the party, and it will act the same way again. The average citizen will look at it as a grab and will not be far from the truth."

Other dealers in domestics said practically the same thing. G. H. Goodhue & Co. is a firm which has taken kindly to the foreign trade. "Yes, I confess that I like the free wool trade," said Mr. Goodhue. "I didn't once, but we all speak from a selfish standpoint and we learn by experience or ought to. I would like to see the manufacturer protected, but there I stop. The trouble is always in the Custom House. On a tariff basis wool is sent in undervalued, and if the revenue men are not sharp they are fooled and a consignment gets in for 50 per cent. less than it ought. If they could fix it all right there it might obviate the difficulty."

Tobacco Men Protest.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.—At the meeting of the Philadelphia Tobacco Board of Trade, a resolution was adopted protesting against the proposed tariff schedule upon imported leaf tobacco. The resolution, which is addressed to the Ways and Means Committee of Congress, opposes the suggested increase of duty, and urges the adoption of a uniform specific duty of 50 cents per pound on all imported tobacco.

Ladies Injured in a Runaway.

A team of horses attached to a carriage driven by Mrs. J. D. Frey of 30 East Sixty-third Street, who was accompanied by Mrs. Sarah Brunner of 11 East Thirteenth Street, while riding on the hill on the west drive, at One Hundred and Eighth Street, became unmanageable, ran away, and collided with a carriage containing Mrs. J. J. Greene of 172 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, Mrs. Anna Russell of 309 West Twenty-first Street, and two other ladies. Mrs. Russell and Mrs. Greene were thrown out and both slightly injured. The other ladies were unhurt.

The Telephone is a Friend in Need.

Spring

Is the season to purify, vitalize, and enrich your blood, to build up strength and fortify health against the debilitating season by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The people's favorite Spring Medicine and One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. Austin Lathrop of Corning, N. Y., is at the Gilsey.

Railroad Commissioner Ashley W. Cole of Albany is at the Murray Hill.

Oliver L. Spaulding, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is at the Windsor.

Erskine M. Phelps of Chicago and William M. Bunn of Philadelphia are at the Holland.

E. C. Wilson of Syracuse, W. L. Johnson of Buffalo, and W. D. Matthews of Troy are at the Metropole.

Gen. William P. Craighill and Major Thomas H. Handbury, United States Army, are at the Grand.

J. R. Kimball of Providence, Theodore P. Dresser of Boston, and Henry Patton of Albany are at the Everett.

Henry Burden of Troy, Charles A. Webb of Baltimore, and Charles T. Raymond of Chicago are at the Albemarle.

William Angus of Hartford, Thaddeus Norris of Washington, and F. C. Perry of Boston are at the Buckingham.

John A. Delehanty of Albany, Ellwood Hendricks of Boston, and C. T. Brockway of Syracuse are at the Normandie.

Gen. Sylvester Dering of Utica and ex-Congressman Henry G. Burleigh of Whitehall, N. Y., are at the Manhattan.

W. H. Crumley of Rochester, G. B. Williams of Syracuse, and Joseph F. Tobias and E. E. Young of Philadelphia are at the Imperial.

O. L. Menard of Cleveland, C. M. Holmes of Providence, L. M. Levering of Baltimore, and A. B. Copeland of Pittsburg are at the Astor.

Henry C. Payne, member of the Republican National Committee for Wisconsin, and John N. Scatcherd of Buffalo are at the Waldorf.

J. Boykin Lee of Baltimore, S. W. Bowles of New Orleans, P. E. Stanton of Buffalo, and Eugene Duncan of Albany are at the Marlborough.

John H. Farrell of Albany, Mr. and Mrs. James R. McKee of Saratoga, and C. K. Lord, Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, are at the Hoffman.

Justice John M. Harlan of the United States Supreme Court, Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, Congressman B. B. Odell, Jr., of Newburg, N. Y., ex-Congressman William Whiting of Massachusetts, and J. Manchester Haynes of Maine are at the Fifth Avenue.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.

Anthony, C. H., Watertown, N. Y., dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.

Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; C. N. Hanna, notions; furnishing and fancy goods; R. J. McKay, represents; 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Bacon, F. E., & Co., Rome, N. Y.; F. E. Bacon, notions; Hotel Albert.

Blake, Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; W. T. Helm, millinery; Hoffman House.

Blumenthal Brothers & Company, Philadelphia, Penn.; S. Blumenthal, woolens; Hoffman House.

Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; F. Klein, cloaks and muslin underwear; Hotel Marlborough.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; C. W. Whitten, silks; 8 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Bromer Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. Bromer, clothing and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Brown, Mrs. C., Baltimore, Md.; millinery; Continental Hotel.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. K. Taylor, worsted embroideries; Hotel Imperial.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; G. W. Allen, boys' clothing, 108 Worth Street; Stuart House.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; H. W. Sweeney, laces and millinery; 108 Worth Street; Morton House.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; W. Steele, dress goods; 2 Walker Street.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss Percival, dressmaking department; 115 Worth Street.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. L. Adrien, boys' clothing, 66 Grand Street; Sinclair House.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; R. R. Snyder, ribbons, laces, and collars; M. Seidel, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Stuart House.

Draper, Moore & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; J. F. Meador, white goods and notions, 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Eason, Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich.; R. Gillis, domestics and linens; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Frear, W. H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; D. R. McGonigal, silks and velvets; C. N. Seymour, gloves; Park Avenue Hotel.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss A. Wood, ladies and infants' wear and corsets, 53 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Glaser Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Glaser, white goods; 49 Worth Street; Hotel Savoy.

Glenn, Hugh, & Co., Utica, N. Y.; A. L. Aldred, furnishing goods, 57 White Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Grant & Holmes, Ellenville, N. Y.; W. N. Grant, dry goods; G. B. Holmes, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Gray, C., & Co., Augusta, Ga.; J. M. Gray, dry goods and notions, 76 Franklin Street; Hotel Bartholdi.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; E. L. Hart, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Hartigan, J. J., Troy, N. Y.; dry goods and millinery; Hotel Manhattan.

Hecht & Hecht, Baltimore, Md.; M. Hecht, furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Hovey, C. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Johnson, II., silks, flannels, linens, and white goods; 29 Greene Street; Hotel Imperial.

Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; T. W. Rich, carpets and rugs; Park Avenue Hotel.

Irvine, Miss A. P., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; Miss A. P. Irvine, millinery; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; R. Tobin, furniture, 8 Greene Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. W. Coombs, dry goods; 8 Greene Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Kaufmann Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; S. S. Kerr, carpets, 746 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Levis-Zukowski Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Levis, millinery; 621 Broadway; Plaza Hotel.

McCabe Brothers, Rock Isle, Ill.; W. H. Peck, notions; Hotel Imperial.

McCarty, D., & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. McDonald, dress goods and silks; Hotel Albert.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; P. Broderick, dress goods; 83 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. H. H. Neal, cloths and carpets; 258 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Porter, J. J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. J. Porter, millinery; F. Goulette, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Quackenbush, G. V. J., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. M. Lamb, prints and comfortables; Grand Hotel.

Reeves-

ARBITRATION TREATY SAFE

With Slight Amendment It Meets the Approval of Secretary Sherman and the President.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS CONFERENCE.

The Nicaragua Canal Question and the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty Considered—Cuban Policy Discussed, but Not Acted Upon.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—There is every indication of a much freer interchange of views and of confidences between the State Department and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate since the advent of the new Administration.

The visit of Secretary Sherman to the Capitol this afternoon was entirely unexpected, and the first that was known of his visit was when, after his luncheon, a messenger informed Chairman Davis that Mr. Sherman was at the committee room. An impromptu meeting was called, and for an hour the committee and the new Secretary conferred about relations with other powers.

Mr. Sherman naturally was anxious to know what headway had been made with the arbitration treaty, and when he learned that it was expected to make a favorable report to-morrow he expressed his pleasure. It is understood that President McKinley and his Secretary subscribe to the treaty and the purposes for which it was negotiated, but believe that it should be amended in some particulars.

Secretary Sherman expressed his satisfaction at the determination which had been reached by the committee to leave the scope of the treaty untouched, but to make such changes in its administrative features as would leave intact the treaty-making power of the United States.

This is to be accomplished by an amendment providing that all questions to be submitted for arbitration under the general treaty shall first be submitted to the Senate for its approval or disapproval. This places the United States on the same footing with Great Britain in this matter. Mr. Sherman urged that the treaty be reported and put forward in the Senate with as much speed as the magnitude of the subject would justify.

The Canal Question.

There was also a considerable discussion relative to the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal, a question which is bound to come prominently to the front during this Congress. Mr. Sherman favors this project, but has taken the ground in his speeches in the Senate that the canal should be constructed through the instrumentality of the United States alone rather than through the agency of a private corporation, aided and assisted by this Government in the matter of bonds. Only a few days before the expiration of the Fifty-fourth Congress, immediately following the protest of Minister Rodriguez of the Greater Republic of Central America, Mr. Sherman referred to the Frelinghuysen-Zavala treaty, sent to the Senate Dec. 10, 1884, by President Arthur, and withdrawn by President Cleveland, at the instance of Secretary Bayard within ten days after his accession to office in March, 1885. Under the terms of this treaty Nicaragua offered to give to the United States absolute control of her territory, so far as the construction of this canal was concerned. Mr. Sherman, in his speech, said he hoped this treaty could be revived, and as much as said that when he should be Secretary of State this question would be investigated.

Mr. Sherman's Attitude.

It is understood that he told the committee to-day he had hopes of securing another concession from Nicaragua, and that the initial steps would soon be taken with that end in view.

It is not believed by the committee, and Mr. Sherman does not, it is said, dispute the proposition that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty will operate to prevent the negotiation of a treaty with he Greater Republic of Nicaragua. Mr. Morgan, however, proposes to get rid of this objectionable convention if possible, and later in the afternoon, after the conference with Mr. Sherman, offered a joint resolution declaring the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to be abrogated.

Cuban Affairs.

While Mr. Sherman was present the Cuban situation was touched upon, and, while members decline to make any statements about what took place in the committee room, they all appear to be pleased with the conference. It was openly stated that the Senate and the country would be put in possession of all the facts concerning the troubles in Cuba, and that the policy of suppressing the news would no longer prevail. As a result of this conference, it is said that several resolutions may soon be introduced asking for information and correspondence that have hitherto been suppressed, and which, the committee has assurance, will be transmitted promptly to the Senate and to the country.

Against the Arbitration Treaty.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 16.—At the session of the House this afternoon a resolution urging Senators Quay and Penrose to vote for the ratification of the arbitration treaty was returned from the Committee on Federal Relations with a negative recommendation.

MR. HILL ON POLICE BILLS.

Appointment of Commissioners by the Governor Would Violate Home Rule.

Former Senator David B. Hill is at the Normandie. He will go on to Albany to-morrow.

Mr. Hill expressed his views on local and State politics very freely. He said that it would be infinitely fairer to select two of the four Police Commissioners from the majority and two from the minority, than to take four men, all of whom had voted for Mayor Strong. The so-called bi-partisan Police Board he called "a farce."

"I do not, however, approve the proposed bill to legislate the present board out and have the Governor appoint a new board. The idea of giving such power to the Governor is not only without precedent, but is unjust. The Mayor should have this power. If it be given to the Governor you will violate all principles of home rule."

As to the charter, Mr. Hill said: "I do not see the necessity for such unseemly haste. It will doubtless pass, and the police difficulties will be settled in some way, but I do not see why it should be rushed through without opportunity for examination and criticism."

Mr. Hill would not talk about his personal plans for the future. He said: "I have had fourteen years of public life, and I am not in haste to consider politics again."

Grover Cleveland Upheld.

The Literary Society of the Young Men's Christian Association, Twenty-third Street Branch, held a public reception and debate last night, at which the question was, "Has the recent Administration of Grover Cleveland proved beneficial to the country?" John Langan, David Lindsay, and A. C. Jopling, who supported the affirmative, gained the victory. Their opponents were George A. Voss, W. C. Campbell, and A. E. Ommen. The referee was George M. Cassatt. An essay on "Civil Service," by W. F. Stonebridge, a solo by A. W. Roberts, and a recitation from Scott by Benjamin Love were also included in the evening's programme.

Mrs. Christ's License Not Revoked.

Justice Lawrence in the Supreme Court yesterday denied the motion made by Bassius Ryer for the revocation of the liquor tax certificate of Mrs. Dorothea Christ, on the ground that her roadhouse at One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and King's Bridge Road, is within 200 feet of the Church of the Holy Rood. Justice Lawrence held that sufficient evidence upon this point had not been offered, and that the burden of proof lay with the plaintiff.

CONFESSED TO SAVE ANOTHER.

Frank Linden, "the Man in Gray," Saved Walter Taylor, Who Was Charged with Stealing an Overcoat.

Frank Linden, "the man in gray," who is accused of committing several robberies in Morrisania, yesterday confessed that he stole an overcoat from the hallway of 129 East Thirty-fifth Street March 1 at 7:30 P. M. Walter Taylor had been arrested for this crime, and Agnes Kelly, a servant, who said she had been choked by the robber, had identified him as the thief.

Linden pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a forty-dollar overcoat from the hallway of 69 Park Avenue, March 6, before Judge McMahon, in General Sessions, yesterday, and was sentenced to the Elmira Reformatory. A charge of highway robbery also had been lodged against him. While he was in court Taylor was arraigned and pleaded not guilty to the charge of stealing the overcoat.

Lawyer James W. McLaughlin, counsel for Taylor, followed his client into the prisoners' pen, and while the two were consulting Linden broke into their conversation, and after a little preliminary talking called attention to the resemblance he bore to Taylor, and confessed that he was guilty of the crime with which Taylor was charged. He said two hours after stealing the overcoat he robbed Margaret Norris in Central Park.

Linden and Taylor were taken to court and Agnes Kelly then identified Linden as the man who had choked her. Judge McMahon ordered that Taylor be arraigned for trial Tuesday, and that Linden be held as a witness. At the trial Linden will make formal confession and Taylor will be released. Taylor has been a servant in many well-known families.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Talk About the Plans of the Santa Fe Road.

President E. P. Ripley of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company says that the success or to the late General Manager Wade of the Southern California Railway will be W. G. Nevin, now General Purchasing Agent of the Santa Fé at Chicago. Mr. Nevin will pursue substantially the conservative policy of Mr. Wade.

Concerning the Potter Oriental Steamship Line, which it is proposed to operate to Japan and China, via Honolulu, President Ripley declined to talk, except to admit that he is in correspondence with Potter, and that he personally favors the project. In conclusion, President Ripley said: "It would be bad policy for the Santa Fé to make public any plans concerning steamship lines at present, for the reason that it would antagonize other localities and does no good, but we are at work just the same."

HOCKING VALLEY AFFAIRS.

The Pennsylvania Company May Be About to Absorb Mr. Brice's Line.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 16.—At the annual meeting of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway stockholders to-day, Calvin S. Brice, P. W. Huntington, and James Kilbourne were re-elected Directors for three years. There were 73,097 shares voted.

The presence of Vice President Brooks of the Pennsylvania Railway at the meeting and the fact that several Pennsylvania officials went over the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Road this morning in the private car of General Manager Miller of the Pan Handle, has given rise to the suspicion that the Pennsylvania is about to purchase or lease the Hocking Valley Road.

IN THE HANDS OF A RECEIVER.

Judge Simonton's Order Relating to the Wilmington-Newbern Line.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 16.—The Wilmington, Newbern, and Norfolk Railway Company was placed by Judge C. H. Simonton, Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States, at Charleston, in the hands of a receiver Monday on application of John D. Bellamy of Wilmington, attorney for the State Trust Company of New York, Trustee of the mortgage bondholders. H. A. Whiting was named as receiver.

The mortgage debt of the company is about $1,250,000.

Louisville Air Line Acquisition.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 16.—The Columbia Finance and Trust Company to-day began paying for the bonds of the New Albany Belt and Terminal Railway, recently purchased by the Louisville and St. Louis Air Line. Checks for $514.70 for each $1,000 bond were paid out. The owners of $64,500 of the bonds did not go into the pool, and may get an advance of their holdings, though the Air Line has control without them. The Air Line is already operating the belt road.

New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk.

CAPE CHARLES, Va., March 16.—The annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad Company was held here to-day. The following officers were re-elected by acclamation: A. J. Cassatt, President; William A. Patton, Vice President, and J. G. Cassatt, Treasurer.

Earnings of St. Paul.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Road for the second week in March were $514,334; for the corresponding week of 1896, $630,544; decrease, $116,210.

Railroad Men and Matters.

Calvin S. Brice, P. W. Huntington, and James Kilbourne have been re-elected Directors, class of 1900, of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company.

The latest gossip of note in regard to the Seaboard Air Line system deals with a line to link Richmond, Va., with Ridgeway and the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, and to be called the Virginia and Carolina Railroad. With such a road, the Air Line would hold Richmond with its own rails, and could deal profitably with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company. Other talk is of a traffic alliance with the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, which would take the Air Line near Washington and an alliance with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Directors of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company have elected these officers: N. Baxter, Jr., President; J. Bowron, First Vice President and Treasurer; A. M. Shook, Second Vice President; J. Fletcher, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer; G. B. McCormack, General Manager, and H. D. Cooper, Auditor. The Executive Committee consists of James T. Woodward, Chairman; Walter S. Gurnee, Vice Chairman; James Swann, Albert B. Boardman, C. C. Baldwin, John G. Moore, Cord Meyer, Augustine T. Smythe, and Walter S. Gurnee, Jr.

Dr. Cuyler on Dr. Lyman Abbott.

At the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, which was held in the church last night, the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, in the course of an address on "The Bible as Literature," said of Dr. Lyman Abbott: "He would not undertake a personal debate before any high tribunal of eminent theological and biblical scholars, for if he did he would be routed. Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church has stood for the divine inspiration and the infallibility and credibility of the blessed Book. The blood of the torn and bleeding Bible has never stained its pulpit."

Six Hundred Strikers Return.

The officers of the Shirtmakers' Union announced yesterday that the 600 strikers in the shops of the contractors of the firm of Jonas & Co. had been promised an advance of 20 per cent. in wages, and had returned to work. Strikes were ordered for to-day in the shops of the contractors of M. Philips & Sons of 13 and 15 Lispenard Street for an advance of 20 per cent.

MANY SAW THE PRESIDENT

The Usual Crowd of Applicants for Office Gathered Yesterday at the White House.

HENRY C. PAYNE FOR A MISSION

Three Applications for the Position of Commissioner of Immigration in Neew York—Men Who Wish to be Consuls.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The usual crowd of office seekers gathered at the White House to-day, and many of them had an audience with the President.

Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania headed a number of Congressmen from his State who wanted to talk over applications of constituents. Representative Arnold and Senator Penrose indorsed W. Irvin Shaw of Clearfield, Penn., for Consul at Bordeaux, France.

Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin had another interview with the President this morning. It is said that the President wants him to accept some foreign mission, either the German, the Italian, the Spanish, or Japanese.

Judge John A. Drake of Syracuse, N. Y., who formerly lived in South Dakota, was indorsed for a consular position in Germany by Senator Kyle and ex-Representative Pickler of South Dakota. Judge Drake has also been indorsed by Representative Belden of the Syracuse district.

Senator Kyle also wanted the President to appoint W. S. Glass of South Dakota to a Consulship in Scotland or Australia.

Representative Graff of Illinois spoke in behalf of T. H. Franklin of Toluca, Ill., formerly a Deputy Auditor, who wants to be an Auditor of the Treasury.

Representative Overstreet of Indiana, acting in behalf of the International Typographical Union, presented to the President to-day a protest against the appointment of Col. Harrison Gray Otis of California as Assistant Secretary of War. Representative Overstreet resides in Indianapolis, where the International Union has its headquarters. The protest was made on the ground that Col. Otis is opposed to organized labor, and now employs non-union printers on his newspaper. No intimation of his intentions regarding Col. Otis was made by the President.

A delegation from the Washington conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, paid its respects to the President.

Thursday afternoon a delegation of colored Republicans from Virginia will call on the President in the interest of George W. Bowden's candidacy for Assistant Postmaster General. Mr. Bowden once represented the Norfolk (Va.) District in Congress.

Three applications for the position of Commissioner of Immigration at New York City were filed in the Treasury Department, the applicants being M. Myendorff, New York; Henry C. Parke, New York, and John Suffill of Lisbon, Ohio.

FOR TREASURY POSITIONS.

Twenty Applications for Place Were Filed in the Department.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Twenty applications for positions in the Treasury Department were filed to-day. The applicants were John P. Tracey of Springfield, Mo., for Commissioner of Internal Revenue; Eugene E. Gaddis of Washington, D. C., Assistant Register of the Treasury; John W. Faxon of Chattanooga, Tenn., Controller of the Currency; C. M. Richey of Springfield, Ohio, and John Ruhn of Nashville, Tenn., Commissioner General of Immigration; Charles Hedges of Washington, D. C.; J. H. Franklin of Toluca, Ill.; G. W. Myers of Lattville, Miss.; John Devor of Greenville, Ohio; C. A. Aiken of Benton, Ill., and G. A. Bailey of Manchester, N. H., all for the position of Auditor for the War Department; R. M. Hawkins of Pittsburg for Surveyor of Customs at Pittsburg; James Kip of San Francisco, Collector of Customs at Sitka, Alaska; S. L. Hain of San Antonio, Texas, Collector of Customs at Galveston.

These persons applied for the office of Internal Revenue Collector: W. R. Pittiford of Birmingham, Ala., at Birmingham; Daniel Perry of Mayville, Mo., at Kansas City, and F. B. Dewitt of Toledo, Ohio, at Toledo.

Forest Raynor's Appointment.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Secretary of the Interior Bliss to-day appointed Forest Raynor of Brooklyn N. Y., private secretary, vice Price Lane. Mr. Raynor was the campaign secretary to Secretary Bliss, and was formerly connected with the Fourth National Bank of New York.

RHODE ISLAND REPUBLICANS.

Ticket Nominated by the State Convention Yesterday.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 16.—The Republican State Convention to-day nominated this ticket:

Governor—ELISHA DYER of Providence.

Lieutenant Governor—ARAM J. POTHIER of Woonsocket.

Secretary of State—CHARLES P. BENNETT of Providence.

Attorney General—WILLARD B. TANNER of Pawtucket.

General Treasurer—SAMUEL CLARK of Lincoln.

The platform adopted congratulates the country on the election of a Republican President and Congress, pledges to the President loyalty and support, looks hopefully for a tariff revision, expresses gratitude to those Democrats who joined the Republicans in the Presidential election, reaffirms the gold standard, expresses sympathy with Cuba, favors protection of American citizens, commends State Republican administration for its financial wisdom, and pledges support to revision of the State Constitution.

Speeches were made by the candidates, and the convention adjourned.

Charter Elections Heard From.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., March 16.—In to-day's charter election, the following results are reported: Tarrytown won by the Independent Citizens' ticket. Dobbs Ferry carried for the Citizens' Union ticket. At Hastings, James Hogan, Republican, was elected President, and one Republican was elected Trustee. The rest of the ticket was Democratic. There was but one ticket in the field at Ardsley. At North Tarrytown, in the town of Mount Pleasant, the Citizens' Union ticket was elected.

Close Margin for Pleasantville.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 16.—The official count of the vote in Pleasantville, to determine whether or not Pleasantville should be incorporated has been completed. There were 54 in favor of the incorporation and 55 against, and 6 were defective. Five of the latter were in favor of incorporation. Justice J. O. Dykman to-day decided that the defective ballots should be counted. This made the vote stand 59 for incorporation and 56 against it, a majority of 3 for incorporation.

Tottenville (S. I.) Election.

TOTTENVILLE, S. I., March 16.—The charter election was held to-day. There was only one ticket in the field, and the following candidates were chosen: Village President—David C. Butler; Trustees—Andrew Abrams and G. W. Du Bois; Treasurer—George E. Rolle; Collector—James A. Androvette.

Groan if You Must,

But also appeal to a means of relief of the torture—if physical—which produces the groan. Rheumatism is a prolific source of agony in its acute inflammatory or chronic forms. But it may be annihilated at its birth with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, unlike the poisons in minute doses often prescribed for it, is perfectly safe. In malarial, kidney, bilious, dyspeptic, or nervous ailments the Bitters is a certain source of relief.

CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Managers Want to Sell the Fifth Avenue Property, Near the Cathedral, and Move Elsewhere.

Alderman Hall presented to the Board of Aldermen yesterday a petition for the consent of the city to the sale of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum property which occupies the entire block just north of the cathedral on Fifth Avenue. It was originally acquired from the city to be used for hospital purposes only, and the consent of the city is necessary before it can be sold. Having obtained this, the Board of Managers of the asylum must next get the consent of the State Legislature before action can be taken.

The property is occupied by the boys' orphanage. The block immediately east, on the other side of Madison Avenue, is occupied by the Roman Catholic orphanage for girls, but the property has never been acquired and is held on a nine-hundred-and-ninety-nine-year leasehold for the sum of $1 a year.

John D. Crimmins, who is the Chairman of the committee having the matter in charge, said yesterday that the question of selling the property had been under consideration some time. "Sentimental reasons, perhaps, held us back," he said, "but we can get enough money for it to establish very satisfactorily an orphanage elsewhere. We shall go up town, where there is plenty or room and property is not so dear, and our advantages over the present location will be manifold.

"The advantages to the 1,100 boys in the institution will be enormous. They will have plenty of room, which they now do not have, and we can establish manual training schools and other highly necessary departments which we cannot do now because we have not the room. Where we will go I don't know. After the Legislature has acted on the petition, we'll have to sell. I don't know who will buy, but the selection of a new site will be a matter of some time. It will be in the city, and will be in an open country."

It is estimated that the block should bring $2,000,000, and Mr. Crimmins said he thought the value approached that figure.

The property was acquired in 1846. At that time Madison Avenue did not separate it from the Girls' Orphanage property. That thoroughfare was not opened above Forty-second Street till about 1861. The Cathedral property, which originally included the block in its rear, between Madison and Park Avenues, was bought piecemeal in 1836-7 for about $57,000, all told. The block in which the Villard houses are situated was sold by Vicar General Quinn about twenty years ago for $500,000.

MRS. MARY JOHNSON'S WILL.

Nearly $500,000 Left to Roman Catholic Institutions.

Mrs. Mary Johnson, who died at 2,013 Madison Avenue, March 10, worth $500,000, left almost her entire estate to Roman Catholic institutions. The will was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office. After providing for the payment of $75 annually to keep her plot in Calvary Cemetery in order, the testatrix makes the following bequests for the offering up of masses for the repose of her soul: To the Rev. John A. McKenna, Liberty, N. Y., $1,000, and $500 each to the Rev. John J. Kean, the Rev. Thomas O'Keefe, the Rev. Thomas J. Keenan, and the Rev. Thomas L. Kincaid. She then leaves $2,000 to the Rev. James W. Power, and begs him to accept a house which she had already deeded to him, but which he had sought to reconvey to her. Nora Power is left the testatrix's Madison Avenue residence, but in case she refuses it, the house is to go to Jennie Condon.

To St. Joseph's Seminary, near Yonkers, she gives $2,000 and one-third of the residuary estate, worth $150,000; another third is left to the Roman Catholic Church of All Saints. The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum receives $3,000 and one-ninth of the residuary estate, worth $50,000; another one-ninth is given to the Society for the Protection of Destitute Catholic Children and the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin for the Protection of Homeless and Destitute Children. To the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul, attached to All Saints' Church, $1,000 is given, and a like sum to similar conferences connected with St. James's and St. Theresa's Churches, but the pastors of the two last-named churches are to get this bequest, in case there is no such conference attached to their churches. St. Joseph's Hospital for Incurables is to receive $3,000, St. Francis's Hospital $500, Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor $1,000, and the nuns of the Order of the Visitation $2,000. To the Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Ross, County of Cork, Ireland, $1,000 is given, and $250 to the parish priest of Rosscarberry, Ireland; the missionary priests of the Order of St. Paul the Apostle, $500, and the Mission of the Third Order of St. Francis at Peekskill, $2,000. The testatrix provides that the above-bequeathed amounts shall be paid to Archbishop Corrigan for his own use, in the event of the bequests being for any reason void. Amounts varying from $25 to $500 are given to seventeen first and second cousins. The Rev. James W. Foster and Daniel J. Quinlan are the executors, and the will is dated April 25, 1896. The personal property is valued at $50,000, and the legacies are directed to be paid through the sale of real property valued at $500,000.

FAILURE OF W. H. BURKE.

The Assignment of Crook & Perham Made Him Suspend.

William H. Burke, the well-known Tammany politician, who is in the coal business at 404 to 410 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Francis McMullen, giving preferences to Joseph P. Fallon, $300, and Florinda M. Burke, $5,000, for borrowed money. The liabilities are about $27,000, with nominal assets of about $10,000, which includes horses and carts and his stock of coal, which may realize $7,000.

The assignment was the result of the assignment of Crook & Perham, wholesale coal dealers of 1 Broadway, on Monday. He owes that firm $8,000, principally on notes. He has bought almost entirely of that firm for the past ten years, and heretofore has had his notes renewed when requested.

Mr. Burke began the coal business in August, 1885, having previously been in the printing line. He built up a large family trade, but had to extend considerable credit and has a large amount outstanding on his books. His wife owns the real estate where the coal yard is situated, valued at $50,000, mortgaged for $25,000, and also their residence. Mr. Burke has been in politics for many years, and was appointed Police Justice in January, 1893, but was ousted after the election of Mayor Strong. He was a candidate for Congress last Fall, but was defeated. He was formerly the Tammany leader in the Thirty-third Assembly District, but was recently succeeded by Nicholas J. Hayes.

An Insane Man Who Fought Hard.

George Guranno, aged twenty-three, who had been ill for two weeks in Rocci Flamia's boarding house, at 10 Havémeyer Street, Brooklyn, went insane early yesterday morning. While wrecking the kitchen, the landlord grappled with him, but soon had to retreat with blood flowing from a bite wound on his leg. Five boarders volunteered to capture the man. They made a concerted rush into the room, and after a battle of three minutes they had to run, much the worse for their encounter. Officers Meehan and Mackie arrived. Being skilled in rough work and armed with night sticks, they soon mastered Guranno, whom they bound with ropes and eventually landed in the Flatbush Insane Asylum.

NEW FLY-CASTING RECORD

R. C. Leonard with an Overhead Cast Puts the Fly 100 Feet 3 1-2 Inches.

HEWITT'S LONG SWITCH CAST.

Crowds at the Sportsmen's Show to Watch the Various Contests—Rifle and Revolver Shots Doing Well—Some Unique Attractions.

The fly-casting tournament is one of the main attractions at the Sportsmen's Show, and during the contests each afternoon and evening the space in the vicinity of the artificial pool is crowded.

Last night's contest was of more than ordinary interest. It was for distance, the contestants to use light rods. R. C. Leonard cast 100 feet 3½ inches with an overhead cast, making a new record. The former record was 95 feet, made by Mr. Leonard on the Harlem Mere in 1889. P. Cooper Hewitt, with a switch cast, put the fly 100 feet 5½ inches, and won the first prize in the contest. The summary of the fly-casting contests is as follows:

Light rod, single handed, fly-casting contest for distance only; open to those who have never cast over 65 feet in any contest with a rod of 5¾ ounces or under; judges, A. U. Cheney, G. P. Morrissini; referee, Thomas B. Stewart.—C. G. Lawson, 74½ feet; N. S. Smith, 68½ feet; Clarence M. Roof, 68 feet; Dr. H. L. O'Brien, 66 feet; D. Brandreth, 65 feet; D. T. Kennedy, 61 feet.

Light rod, single handed fly casting contest for distance only; judges, Thomas B. Stewart, Clarence M. Roof; referee, Robert B. Lawrence—R. C. Leonard, 100 feet 3½ inches, a world's record for overhead casting; Thomas B. Mills, 83 feet 6 inches; P. Cooper Hewitt, switch cast, 100 feet 5½ inches; Hiram Hawes, 78 feet.

Lovers of curios are paying lots of attention to the exhibit of Francis Bannerman. Mr. Bannerman's show is at the Fourth Avenue end of the Garden and is made up largely of war relics and specimens of ancient and modern firearms and ammunition. There are some of the first matchlocks made, Arabian flintlock muskets captured from the El Mahdi's troops by the Turks, wood canteens of the war of 1812, Cuban machetes, and lot of relics from old American warships. One of the most interesting of these is the steam gauge from the Kearsarge. This relic was secured by Capt. Eldridge Semmes Bodden, a cousin of Capt. Semmes of the Alabama. There is also the engineer's gong from the Trenton and a lantern from the Vandalia. Both of these vessels were wrecked at Samoa.

A novelty for horsemen is seen at Martin & Martin's stand. It is a set of silver mounted harness made for Earl Spencer when he was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. All the silver is very richly engraved; roses, shamrocks, and thistles are entwined all over it, and on the large pieces are the Spencer arms and crest. This set of harness is valued at $3,500 and has won prizes at the Paris, Chicago, and many other exhibitions.

William W. Hart, who has a fine exhibit of taxidermic art caused some laughter during the afternoon by throwing a bone into the cage of tigers, remarking that it was time for the animals to be fed. These lions are so lifelike that Mr. Hart has been asked several times if they are real. To a sportsman the two most pleasing attractions in this exhibit are the big moose head and the moose calling.

Thomas W. Fraine of Rochester has an attractive exhibit of heads. It is a small one, but choice. Five little screech owls sitting on a branch are very realistic and have attracted a good deal of attention, especially from ladies. The big horn in Mr. Fraine's show is one of the finest in the Garden.

The rifle and revolver shooters were hard at work all day trying to win some of the rich prizes offered for the various competitions that are to be decided during the week, and the work in the ranges or at the pool was keenly watched. The different ranges are divided by the posts that support the floor of the Garden, and it is possible when facing one target to see the target in the next range. A novice picked up his gun, and with all the confidence of an old marksman, prepared to shoot. He caught sight of the target in the next range, and, sighting his gun, fired. By chance the aim was good, and the bullet struck the bull's-eye. The ping of the shot had not died away, however, before a German who was preparing to shoot at the injured target caused a storm by declaring that some one had destroyed his target. For a while the air in that neighborhood was very blue, and the members of the Shooting Committee had a hard time quieting the wrathful German and explaining to the novice the trouble he had caused.

The scores made by the shooters during the day were:

Continuous Match, 100 feet, two best shots to count.—"Gus" Zimmerman, 74, 73; I. Martin, 73, 71; F. Ross, 72, 71; L. Flack, 72, 71; G. P. Williams, 71, 69; R. Busse, 70, 70; L. Busse, 70, 70; W. Dalton, 71, 68; H. D. Miller, 70, 69; C. E. Gensch, 71, 69; S. M. Van Allen, 70, 69.

Individual Championship, 100 shots.—L. Busse, 2,381; L. Flack, 2,372; G. D. Wigman, 2,333; A. W. Hawes, 2,310; R. Busse, 2306; C. E. Gensch, 2,305.

Zimmer Trophy.—H. Kraus, 3,436.

Bull's-Eye Match.—C. Hawes, 18 degrees; "Gus" Zimmerman, 19 degrees; J. Raphan, 19½ degrees; H. D. Muller, 21 degrees; W. Lemke, 23 degrees; L. Flack, 23½ degrees; C. Blanford, 26 degrees.

Revolver Shooting, Bull's-Eye.—Z. C. Talbot, 11; Major W. R. Pryor, 11; Dr. A. A. Webber, 11; Lieut. John Pain, 11; T. B. Crowenshield, 11.

Military Match.—Lieut. R. H. Sayre, 257.

PRACTICING AT LAKEWOOD.

The New York Baseball Club Satisfied with Their Accommodations.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 16.—To-day witnessed the first real practice by the New York Baseball Club, as yesterday was spent in getting acquainted with the village and the training quarters. All the players express themselves as being thoroughly suited with all their accommodations here, and say the diamond is as near perfect as one can be made.

The daily routine of the boys will be: Breakfast at 8:30; practice on diamond, 10 to 11:30; lunch, 12:30; outdoor exercise, from 2:30 to 4:30, and dinner at 6:30. The remainder of the day will be devoted to indoor exercise and recreation. All conveniences have been fitted up in the Lakewood Hotel, where the club is quartered.

The weather to-day was ideal, and the boys seemed to thoroughly enjoy their practice.

CORNELL STUDENTS INDIGNANT.

The Men Who Sent the Flag to Fitzsimmons Confess.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 16.—The indignation of the student body at Cornell over the alleged sending of a flag to Fitzsimmons has been growing day by day. This morning Prof. Hufficut of the College of Law devoted a part of his 10 o'clock lecture hour to the juniors of the school to a ringing speech on the disgracefulness of the proceeding. He said it was generally believed that the offenders were members of the class he was spaking to, and he requested them to take the responsibility upon themselves instead of leaving the stigma upon the university.

This afternoon six members of the freshman law class appeared before the Faculty voluntarily, and said they were solely responsible for the sending of the flag and letter; that they had no authority to use the name of their club; that they regretted having used the name of the club and of the university. After their full confession they requested the Faculty to mete out any punishment commensurate with the wrong they had done their fellow-students and the name of Cornell.

The Faculty decided not to give out the names of the men, and refused to state tonight what would be done about the matter. A published apology is impossible now, as the college papers have all ceased publication for the end of the term.

Twelfth Regiment Athletics.

An athletic association was formed by the members of the Twelfth Regiment Monday night. It will belong to the Amateur Athletic Union or to the National Guard Athletic Union, if the latter organization shall be formed. The following officers were elected: President—Col. Butt; First Vice President—Capt. Seitel; Second Vice President—Lieut. Stebbins; Secretary—First Sergt. Preece; Press Secretary—Corp. Murray; Treasurer—Lieut. Buck. An Executive Committee, with one member from each company, will have charge of regimental athletics.

"FRED" TITUS REINSTATED.

After Three Seasons' Absence He Will Again Go on the Circuit.

"Fred" Titus, who at the time of his suspension three seasons ago was regarded as one of the stars of the racing path, received notice yesterday of his reinstatement from the new Chairman of the Racing Board. Titus's case has interested pretty nearly everybody connected with the sport of cycling racing, since it involved with him "Dute" Cabanne of St. Louis and "Charlie" Murphy, the well-known Brooklyn rider.

Titus was charged with having attempted to "fix" a race in St. Louis, his object being to have Cabanne, his team mate, win before a crowd of his own townspeople. The three were alleged to have been concerned in the scheme. Murphy upset the calculations, if a previous agreement had been entered into, by winning the race.

Both Cabanne and Murphy sought reinstatement and obtained it last year, but to the appeals made by Titus, Chairman Gideon of the Racing Board turned a deaf ear. It was probably by the aid and recommendation of President Potter of the League of American Wheelmen that Titus has again got within the fold. He will resume racing this season, believing himself to be as speedy as ever.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Half the Favorites Won in the Six Contests Yesterday.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.—Warm weather, a fast track, and 3,500 people marked to-day's races here. The sport was lively, favorites and outsiders dividing the card. In the fourth race, however, it looked to most people as if a claim of foul made by the jockey of Marquise on Robert Bonner should have been allowed, as the jockey of the latter in the last sixteenth repeatedly hit Marquise on the head with his whip.

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Senator Morrill, 105 pounds, (Caywood,) 5 to 2, won; Tenochtian, 108, (Knapp,) 10 to 1, second by a length; Ettarre, 101, (Songer,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:29¾. Dorothy, Alva, Longbrook, and Pitfall also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Parmesan, 113 pounds, (Scherrer,) 4 to 1, won by a neck; Farmer Leigh, 104, (J. Hill,) 8 to 1, second by two lengths; Elkin, 101, (Campbell,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:44. Senator Penrose, Naretta, Earth, Barney Adler, Gomez, Kenston, Gioja, Augustina, Lady Britannic, Boarder, and Moralist also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Hurdle; one mile and an eighth. Folly, 137 pounds, (C. Johnson,) 5 to 2, won by half a length; Proverb, 127, (Harper,) 10 to 1, second by two lengths; Brakeman, 139, (Dunn,) 5 to 2, third. Time—2:03¼. Mr. Dunlap, Granada, Incommode, Scamp, and The Springa also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile. Robert Bonner, 95 pounds, (T. Burns,) 3 to 1, won by a nose; Marquise, 103, (A. Barrett,) 7 to 10, second by a length; Albert S, 95, (Dorsey,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:42. Stanza and Olean also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Halloween, 105 pounds, (Scherrer,) 7 to 5, won by half a length; Ruth, 92, (T. Burns,) 7 to 1, second by four lengths; Issie O., 100, (J. Hill,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Panini, Twelve Fifty, Ida Wagner, Baalgad, Test, Incommand, and Laura Davis also ran. Roslyn left at the post.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile. Imp. Percy, 113 pounds, (Clayton,) 2 to 1, won by half a length; Beau Ideal, 107, 3 to 5, second by a neck; Chicot, 109, (Caywood,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:42¾. Jim Hogg, F. M. B., Plutus, and Eleanor Mac also ran.

Results at Oakland.

OAKLAND, Cal., March 16.—The racing to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Miss Ruth, 105 pounds, (Reidy,) 15 to 1, won by a head; Little Scott, 110, (T. Williams,) 15 to 1, second by a neck; Tar and Tartar, 107, Thorpe, even, third. Time—1:30¾. Sooladin, Hyman, Red Bird, Tobey, Billy Ayers, Duello, Ike L., Red Will, Podiga, Monterey, Jerome S., Juan Bernard, and Jack Richelieu also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Three and a half furlongs. Sadie Schwartz, 103 pounds, (Clawson,) 20 to 1, won by two lengths; Potentate, 111, (Hennessy,) 6 to 1, second by four lengths; Andrew, 108, (Shepard,) 15 to 1, third. Time—0:44. Approbation, Don Luis, Dr. Mizner, Xopos, Stoic, and Hertha also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Grandesta, 97 pounds, (Clawson,) 5 to 1, won by half a length; Altanero, 97, (Slaughter,) 7 to 2, second by two lengths; Queen Nubia, 102, (Piggott,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:31. Lady Hurst, Woodland Belle, Apto, Dolore, Claudina, Begonia V., and Cappy also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Three and a half furlongs. Martha, 108 pounds, (Bergen,) 4 to 1, won by a neck; Col. Dan, 111, (Thorpe,) 7 to 2, second, by six lengths; Moringa, 98, (Clawson,) 15 to 1, third. Time—0:42½. Espirando, Flushington, Rey Salazar, Roxey Murphy, Dona Marie, Elmoro, and Socialist also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six fur

WANAMAKER'S

BROADWAY; FOURTH AVE; NINTH & TENTH STS.

EVERYBODY HAS INTEREST IN THE ACTIVITY ALL AROUND THE STORE

It is not affectation or hyperbole to state that our Store News is to retail trade what market reports are to stocks or produce.

The Leather Show continues in the Shoe store and the Rotunda. It interests the curious, pleases the eye, delights tanners and shoe-makers, and wonderfully illustrates American progress in leather and shoe-making. "Nothing like leather"—an epigram from the first World's Fair in London. True then. Vastly more true now.

On the second floor people are peering into the great enclosure in the northwest corner. On Thursday the glory of the Golden Salon and the Matchless Millinery will be revealed---and it will be a revelation. Some visitors have found that the Upholstery Store has gone to a better place above---third floor. More news of this soon.

Two items concerning Cotton Dress Goods are important---see below.

The irrepressible Crockery man has another surprise for the students of the good, the beautiful, and the truly cheap.

The Furniture Store is Athenian in its ways---always telling of some new thing.

Many particulars follow concerning the foregoing.

COTTON DRESS GOODS

Two full companies, 40 styles each, 80 in all, file into the Cotton Dress Goods stock to-day. The music of their march past is cheapness. The keynote, 12½ cents.

First—Printed Lawns in floral and conventional designs.

Second—Printed Dimities in novel and up-to-date designs.

Each of these collections represent goods that should be fifty per cent. higher. They are American printings, and in this art the Yankee crowds the Frenchman hard—very hard.

The Lappets at 15c are going out by the thousands of yards daily.

Fourth avenue.

BLACK DRESS GOODS

It is a continuous performance at the corner of Fourth avenue and Tenth street, and the audience is not dismissed all day long. New York has discovered the unequaled stock of Black Dress Goods. When New York discovers "the best" success follows, naturally.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

CHINAWARE

Haviland & Co. are the most toplofty of all the Havilands in Limoges. A limited number of their high-grade Dinner Sets go on sale to-day at sharp bargain prices.

The China trade is asking whether our buyer of fine pottery has a cinch on Limoges prices, so frequent and so fast have his remarkable offerings of the wares of the several Havilands followed each other.

Haviland & Co.'s Dinner Sets, embossed, festoon shape, green flower decoration, handles heavily gilt, 114 pieces $26 from $35; 125 pieces, $34 from $45.

Haviland & Co.'s Dinner Sets, embossed, festoon shape, pink flower decoration, handles heavily gilt, 114 pieces, $26 from $35; 123 pieces, $34 from $45.

Haviland & Co.'s Dinner Sets, embossed, festoon shape, green wreath and flower decoration, heavily gold stippled, 114 pieces, $55 from $75; 125 pieces, $70 from $100.

Some American Porcelain Dinner Sets challenge the cheapness of the Limoges Ware:

American Porcelain Dinner Sets, 113 pieces, covered and meat dishes, embossed with gold, 5 flower decorations, $12 worth $20.

American Porcelain Dinner Sets, 113 pieces, 4 flower decorations, gilt, embossed shape, $13.50.

Our late bargain offerings of elegant Toilet Sets has stimulated most extraordinary sales, but the generous stocks continue the attractions. Each of the following lines are still good for prompt selections:

Toilet Sets, 12 pieces, handsome shapes and beautifully decorated in shaded colored grounds with flowers and gold, $13.50 from $20.

Toilet Sets, 12 pieces, desirable shapes, handsomely decorated, $11.75 from $17.50.

Toilet Sets, 12 pieces, fancy embossed shapes, pink, yellow, and green, very heavily gilt, $7 from $10.50.

Toilet Sets, 11 pieces, including slop jar, underglaze printing and gold stippled, $3.75 from $5.50.

Toilet Sets, plain printed, 11 pieces, including slop jar, $2.50 from $3.50.

Toilet Sets, 12 pieces, yellow ground with flower and gold decoration, $6 worth $12.

FURNITURE

Why one hundred varieties of Bedroom Suits?

Why seventy-five styles of Dressing Bureaus separate from the Suits?

The answer: No variety is too great to supply facilities for the Public that seeks Furniture here.

Bedroom Suits that vary in price from $10 to $300.

All popular woods, white and red mahogany, curly birch, bird's-eye maple, white enamel.

Each of the following is a bargain selected from the cheaper grades:

Of oak, 3 pieces, bedsteads have carved headboards; dressing case with 3 large drawers, fancy carved top, mirror 18x20 in., enclosed commode, $10.

Of oak, 3 pieces, dressing bureau, swell top drawers, bevel plate mirror, 21x30 in., large combination commode, $17.50.

Of birch, 3 pieces, dressing bureau, 3 drawers, fancy French bevel plate mirror 24x30 in., and combination washstand.

Dressing Bureaus. These also of all proper woods. Prices $8 to $95.

Of white enamel, bevel plate mirror, 18x20 in., 4 large drawers, cast brass trimmings, $9.25.

Of oak, 3 large drawers, cast brass trimmings, bevel plate mirror 24x30 in. $12.50.

Of curly birch, fancy shaped top, 4 drawers, 2 top drawers, swell front, cast brass trimmings, oval French bevel plate mirror, 24x30 in., $19.

Character controls in the Furniture making for this business. The goods are made and sold on honor.

Fourth floor.

WOMEN'S SPRING JACKETS

Chic Top-coats from the best makers of Paris, Berlin and New York. Pay the mills for the cloth, the tailors for making, the steamships for freight, Uncle Sam for custom duties on the imported Jackets, and there is little left for profit at these prices:

At $8—Berlin made Jackets of black cheviot, with double box fronts, hip pockets, notched collar, half lined with satin rhadame, seams all bound.

At $10—Berlin made Jackets of fine cheviot, fly front, tailor back, lined all through with satin rhadame.

At $12—Walking Coats, men's coat collars, hip and breast pockets, coats lined throughout with fancy taffeta silk.

The types are too cold to do justice to a description of the Paris Capes and Coats. Come, see them.

Second floor, Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

FORMERLY A. T. STEWART & CO.

Death of an Aged Woman Recluse.

Mrs. Rosa Clark, a widow, eighty-five years old, who lived alone in two little rooms on the top floor of the tenement, at 41 Sheriff Street, was found yesterday lying on the floor dead. John Flanagan, her cousin, stated that although an invalid for years past, she refused to allow a physician to attend her. The cause of death was ascertained as cancer of the stomach. According to the statements of tenants in the house, Mrs. Clark has lived a hermit life for many years, never leaving her room, and rarely seeing friends or relatives.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

THE ANTI-TRUST BILLS

Two Measures Are Presented to the Legislature as the Result of the Lexow Investigation.

A SHORT DEBATE IN SENATE.

Senator Cantor Objects to the Proposition to Send the Bills to Attorney General—Restrictions Proposed upon the Operation of Corporations.

ALBANY, March 16.—Senator Lexow today introduced two bills to regulate trusts. They were prepared by Charles Z. Lincoln, the Governor's legal adviser, and are intended to carry out the recommendations of Mr. Lexow's report.

The first bill provides:

"Section 1.—Section 7 of Chapter 564 of the Laws of 1890, entitled 'An act in Relation to Stock Corporations, constituting Chapter 86 of the General Laws, as amended by Chapter 608 of the Laws of 1892, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 7.—Combinations Abolished—No stock corporation shall combine with any other corporation or person for the creation of a monopoly or the unlawful restraint of trade or for the prevention of competition in any necessity of life. No foreign stock corporation formed by the consolidation of two or more corporations or by the combination of the business of two or more persons, firms, or corporations, for the purpose of restricting or preventing competition in the supply or price of any article or commodity of common use or for the purpose of establishing, regulating, or controlling the supply or price thereof, shall be authorized to do business in this State. If a certificate of authority to do business in this State has been granted to any such foreign stock corporation, an action may be brought by the Attorney General to revoke such certificate of authority.

"Sec. 2—Article II. of such act is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof a new section, to be known as Section 34, and to read as follows:

"'Sec. 34—Annual Reports of Foreign Stock Corporations—Every foreign stock corporation, except moneyed and railroad corporations, doing business within this State, shall annually, during the month of January, make a report as of the 1st day of January, which shall state:

"1. The amount of its capital stock.

"2. The portion thereof actually issued and outstanding.

"3. The amount of its assets and liabilities.

"4. The amount of its capital invested in business in this State.

"5. The amount of its indebtedness secured by a mortgage or other incumbrance upon its property located in this State.

"6. If such corporation was formed by the consolidation of two or more corporations, or by the incorporation of the business of two or more persons, firms, or corporations, already established, the names of such persons, firms, or corporations, the location of their principal places of business, the amount of the capital stock of such corporations, and the amount of capital invested by such persons or firms in the business incorporated.

"'Such report shall be signed by a majority of the Directors, Trustees, or managers of such corporation, and verified by the oath of its President or Vice President and Treasurer or Secretary, and filed in the office of the Secretary of State. If such report is not so made and filed on or before the 31st day of January of each year, the Directors thereof shall each be liable in the same manner and to the same extent as the Directors of a domestic corporation for a failure to file an annual report,' and in addition thereto the certificate of authority issued to such corporation, to do business in this State, may be revoked by the Supreme Court upon the application of the Attorney General. An action shall not be maintained by any such corporation so in default upon any contract made by it in this State, until such report shall be made and filed.'

"Sec. 3—Sec. 53 of such act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"'Sec. 53—Stock books of foreign corporations.—Every foreign stock corporation having an office for the transaction of business in this State shall keep therein a book to be known as a stock book, containing the names, alphabetically arranged, of all persons who are stockholders of the corporation, showing their places of residence, the number of shares of stock held by them respectively, the time when they respectively became the owners thereof, and the amount paid thereon. Such stock book shall be open daily during business hours for the inspection of its stockholders and judgment creditors and any officer of the State authorized by law to investigate the affairs of any such corporation. If any such foreign stock corporation has in this State a transfer agent, whether such agent shall be a corporation or a natural person, such stock book may be deposited in the office of such agent, and shall be open to inspection at all times during the usual hours of transacting business, to any stockholder, judgment creditor, or officer of the State, authorized by law to investigate the affairs of such corporation. For any refusal to allow such book to be inspected, such corporation and the officer or agent so refusing shall each forfeit the sum of $250, to be recovered by the person to whom such refusal was made.'

"Sec. 4—Article 3 of such act is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof a new section, to be known as Section 60, and to read as follows:

"'Sec. 60.—Liabilities of officers, Directors, and stockholders of foreign corporations.—Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the officers, Directors, and stockholders of a foreign stock corporation transacting business in this State shall be liable under the provisions of this chapter, in the same manner and to the same extent as the officers, Directors, and stockholders of a domestic corporation, for:

"1—The making of unauthorized dividends.

"2. The creation of unauthorized and excessive indebtedness.

"3. Unlawful loans to stockholders.

"4. Making false certificates, reports, or public notices.

"5. An illegal transfer of the stock and property of such corporation, when it is insolvent or its insolvency is threatened, and

"6. The failure to pay in full the whole amount of the capital stock of any such corporation.

"7. Failure to file an annual report.

"Such liabilities may be enforced in the courts of this State in the same manner as similar liabilities imposed by law upon the officers, Directors, and stockholders of domestic corporations.

"Sec. 3. This act shall take effect immediately."

The Second Bill.

The second bill is the more important of the two. It provides as follows:

"Section 1. Every contract, agreement, arrangement, or combination whereby a monopoly in the manufacture or sale in this State of any article or commodity of common use is or may be created, established, or maintained, or whereby trade or commerce in this State in any such article or commodity is or may be restricted, or whereby competition in this State in the supply or price of any such article or commodity is or may be restricted or prevented, or whereby for the purpose of creating, establishing, or maintaining a monopoly within this State of the manufacture, production, or sale of any such article or commodity, the free pursuit of any lawful business, trade, or occupation is or may be restricted or prevented, is hereby declared to be against public policy, illegal, and void.

"Sec. 2. Every person or corporation or any officer or agent thereof, who shall make or attempt to make or enter into any such contract, agreement, arrangement, or combination, or who, within this State, shall do any act pursuant thereto or in, toward or for the consummation thereof, wherever the same may have been made, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall, if a natural person, be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment for not longer than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and if a corporation by a fine of not exceeding $5,000.

Sec. 3. The Attorney General may bring an action in the name and in behalf of the people of the State against any person, Trustee, Director, manager, or other officer or agent of a corporation, or against a corporation, foreign or domestic, to restrain or prevent the doing in this State of any act herein declared to be illegal, or any act in, toward, or for the making or consummation of any contract, agreement, arrangement, or combination herein prohibited, wherever the same may have been made.

"Sec. 4. The provisions of Article 1 of Title 3 of Chapter 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to the application for an order for the examination of witnesses before the commencement of an action in the conduct of such examination shall apply, so far as practicable, to an action or proceeding by the Attorney General instituted pursuant to this chapter; and for the purpose of determining whether an action or a proceeding should be commenced hereunder, the Attorney General may examine and procure the testimony of witnesses in the manner herein prescribed.

"Sec. 5. Whenever the Attorney General deems it necessary or proper to procure testimony before beginning any action or proceeding under this chapter, he may present to any Justice of the Supreme Court an application in writing, for an order directing such persons as the Attorney General may require, without naming them in the order, to appear before a Justice of the Supreme Court or a referee designated in such order, and answer such questions as may be put to them, concerning any alleged illegal contract, arrangement, agreement, or combination, in violation of this chapter. Such order shall be granted without notice and shall specify the time when and place where witnesses are required to appear, and such examination shall be held either in the City of Albany or in the judicial district in which the witness resides or in which the principal office within this State of the corporation affected is located. The Justice or referee may adjourn such examination from time to time, and witnesses must attend accordingly.

"Sec. 6. The order for such examination must be signed by the Justice making it, and the service of a copy thereof, with an indorsement by the Attorney General, signed by him, to the effect that the person named therein is required to appear and be examined at the time and place and before the Justice or referee spcified in such indorsment. Such indorsement may contain a claim requiring such person to produce on such examination all books, papers, and documents in his possession or under his control, relating to the subject of the examination. The order shall be served upon the person named in the indorsement aforesaid by showing him the original order, and delivering to and leaving with him at the same time a copy thereof, indorsed as above provided, and by paying or tendering to him the fee allowed by law to witnesses subpœnaed to attend trials of civil actions in a court of record in this State.

"Sec. 7. The testimony of each witness must be subscribed by him, and all testimony taken by such Justice or referee appointed must be certified and delivered to the Attorney General at the close of the examination. The testimony given by a witness in a proceeding or examination under this act shall not be given in evidence against him in any criminal action or proceeding, nor shall any criminal action or proceeding be brought against such witness on account of the testimony so given by him, nor shall any person be excused from answering any questions that may be put to him on the ground that it may tend to convict him of a violation of the provisions of this act.

"Sec. 8. A referee appointed as provided in this act possesses all the powers and is subject to all the duties of a referee appointed under Section 1015 of the Code of Civil Procedure, so far as practicable, and may punish for contempt a witness duly served as prescribed in this act, for non-attendance or refusal to be sworn or to testify or to produce books, papers, and documents, according to the direction of the indorsement aforesaid, in the same manner and to the same extent as a referee appointed to hear, try, and determine an issue of fact or law.

"Sec. 9. Chapter 716 of the Laws of 1893 and Chapter 267 of the Laws of 1896 are hereby repealed.

"Sec. 10. This act shall take effect immediately."

Argument on the Bills.

When Senator Lexow presented the bills, he asked that they be referred, in the first instance, to the Attorney General, for his inspection, and asked that they lie on the table, to be considered with the report.

Senator Cantor thought it a very novel proposition to refer the bills to the Attorney General. He had no particular objection to this course, because he believed that the Attorney General would favor today, as he did last year, some effective legislation on this subject of trusts. He regarded it as a most remarkable confession of incompetency upon the part of the committee that, after studying the subject of trusts and all the statutes in relation thereto for a month, it should now ask that the bills be referred to the Attorney General.

Senator Lexow did not insist upon his proposition that the bills should go to the Attorney General, and they were finally laid upon the table, and made a special order for Thursday morning, together with the report of the committee.

MILITIA AND GRANT TOMB.

An Appropriation Asked for Transportation.

ALBANY, March 16.—Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast and Col. William Carey Sanger, before the Senate Finance Committee this afternoon, asked for an appropriation of $55,000 to provide for the mobilization of the State Militia in New York on April 27, on the occasion of the turning over to the city of the monument erected to Gen. Grant. Mr. Tillinghast said that all the State troops would give their time without cost to the State, asking only for transportation, subsistence, music, expense of mounting, &c. The militia from New York and Brooklyn asked only for expenses for subsistence, music, mounting, &c. The railroads have agreed to transport the troops for one fare for the round trip. Aside from the sentimental reasons for such mobilization, Gen. Tillinghast urged it on the ground of a military necessity, as the guard would be benefited by the movement.

The matter was not considered by the committee in executive session, but action probably will be taken in a day or two, as the Adjutant General desires to take preliminary steps in the matter as soon as possible.

DOCK BOARD HEARING.

No Likelihood of Action on the McNulty Bill.

ALBANY, March 16.—Senator McNulty's resolution calling for an investigation of the New York Dock Department came up before the Senate Cities Committee this afternoon for a second hearing.

Dock Commissioner Monks appeared in opposition to the resolution, contending that the management of the department had been honest and economical and strictly in accordance with law.

N. W. Kerngood, representing certain property holders, charged the grossest abuses in the department, saying that privileges had been granted to steamship companies contrary to law.

About the same arguments as were made at last week's hearing were reiterated today.

No action is likely to be taken on the resolution.

GAS IN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN.

The Bill for a Gradual Reduction to be Reported Favorably.

ALBANY, March 16.—The Senate Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations this afternoon agreed to report favorably a bill reducing the price of gas in New York and Brooklyn.

The bill fixes the price at $1.20 this year to private consumers, and reduces the price 5 cents each year until 1901, when $1 will be reached, at which amount the price of gas is to remain stationary.

Beginning Jan. 1, 1898, the price of gas to the cities shall be reduced from $1 by 2½ cents a year until the price of 90 cents is reached in 1901. No provision is made in the bill for municipal supervision.

Cowperthwait's Reliable Carpets A delightful display of Spring patterns. Bargain prices now.
LONG CREDIT.
104 West 14th Street.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Debate in the Senate on the Proposition to Increase the Number of Railroad Commissioners.

SUNDAY SHAVING QUESTION.

Amendments to the Wieman Bill Meet with Little Favor in the Assembly—Hearings Before Legislative Committees.

ALBANY, March 16.—When the bill of Senator Brackett increasing the number of Railroad Commissioners from three to five and reducing the salary from $8,000 to $5,000, and the salary of the Secretary of the commission from $6,000 to $4,800, came up in the Senate to-day, on general orders, Senator Grant offered an amendment to restore the salaries to their present amounts.

To this Senator Raines offered an amendment increasing the number of Commissioners from five to fifty. He intimated that the bill was presented by Senator Brackett to provide positions for some of his constituents.

To this Senator Brackett sharply retorted. He referred to the recent appointment of Mr. Parkhurst of Ontario to the Lunacy Commission, and said that the Capitol was filled with constituents of Senator Raines. He did not propose to have the bill laughed out of the Senate by any such ridiculous methods as that adopted by Senator Raines. He favored the increase in the number of members, and said he thought the reduction of salaries perfectly proper, but was willing to accept the amendment to keep them as at present.

Senator Raines again attacked the bill, and declared that there was no necessity for the increase of the number of Commissioners. No progress was made with the bill.

Bills Passed.

A number of bills on the calendar were passed. Among the first to be considered was the Utica Ward Division bill. This was attacked by Senator Cantor, who said that, so far as he could learn, there was no other object in the bill than to make sure of a Republican majority in the Board of Aldermen. The measure was defended by Senator Coggeshall, and finally was passed by a strict party vote of 32 to 12.

The amendment to the railroad law proposed by Senator G. A. Davis, which provides that 80 per cent. of the stockholders of a street surface railroad company may guarantee the bonds of another company, was also passed by a narrow majority of 2 votes, there being no party division.

Bills Introduced.

The following bills were introduced:

Senator Brush—Setting apart a portion of Prospect Park, in Brooklyn, for a botanical garden.

Senator Featherson—Prohibiting the use as a tenement or lodging house in New York City of a rear building upon any lot where there is another building on the same lot.

Senator Koehler—Fixing the salary of the Queens County Surrogate and County Judge at $7,000 each.

Senator Brush—Appropriating $20,000 additional for improving Wallabout Market, in Brooklyn.

Senator Grant—Requiring commission merchants to render a certified statement to the consigner as to sales and to whom made.

Senator Seibert—Amending the liquor-tax law by providing that all pharmacists shall pay an excise registration fee of $5, and that no licensed pharmacist shall traffic in liquors in quantities exceeding one quart and less than five gallons, unless he holds a tax certificate in accordance with Subdivision 2, Section 11 of the act, and allowing them to sell liquor in quantities not exceeding eight ounces for medicinal purposes on any day between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock in the morning upon paying the following tax: In cities having 500,000 population, $150; having less than 500,000 and more than 50,000, $125; less than 50,000 and more than 10,000, $100; less than 10,000 and more than 5,000, $75; less than 5,000 and more than 1,200, $50; in any other place, $35.

Senator McNulty—Prohibiting the use of steam by the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, or the Long Island Railroad Company on Atlantic Avenue, in Brooklyn, between Flatbush Avenue and Vesta Street.

SUNDAY BARBERING QUESTION.

The Assembly Discusses the Wieman Bill Without Taking Action—The Day Labor Bill Passed.

ALBANY, March 16.—Senator Wieman's bill permitting barbering in Greater New York and Saratoga Springs up to 1 o'clock Sundays met with considerable opposition when it came up on second reading in the Assembly to-day. Mr. Dudley favored an amendment permitting Niagara Falls to enjoy the same privileges. Mr. Van Keuren objected to one section of the State being restricted from the provisions of a bill to the detriment of the other. He believed that all cities, towns, and villages should be treated alike. Mr. Green spoke in the same line, citing a case where an Assistant District Attorney of New York had been dragged from a barber's chair half lathered because he was being shaved three minutes past 1 o'clock on Sunday. He feared the tendency was toward civic control of religion. Mr. Ives objected to the Sabbath being violated by the performance of any kind of work.

Mr. Tupper declared that in the interests of labor a day of rest should be given to the journeymen barbers, and that it was universally demanded by them. He offered an amendment that the Greater New York and Saratoga Springs be stricken from the bill. This was lost by a vote of 30 yeas to 77 nays.

Mr. Van Keuren then moved as a substitute Assembly Bill 738, which practically permits barbering all over the State on Sunday. This was lost by a vote of 40 yeas to 72 nays.

Mr. Dudley offered an amendment that Niagara Falls be included in the provisions of the original bill. This amendment was accepted by Mr. Roehr, who had charge of the bill in the House, and the measure was advanced to a third reading by a vote of 54 yeas to 31 nays.

Bills Advanced.

The following bills were advanced to a third reading:

Mr. Austin—Incorporating the New York Law School of New York City.

Mr. J. J. Sullivan—Authorizing the Board of Fire Commissioners of New York to place upon the pension rolls any officer who served as Chief of Battalion in the uniformed department, and was legislated out of office by an act of the Legislature.

Mr. Roche gave notice that he would tomorrow move to take from the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which Senator Wilcox's free transportation bill was lost last night.

Bills Passed.

The following bills were passed:

Mr. Bondy—Permitting County Judges in cases other than sickness and disability to officiate in each other's courts with pay for same.

Senator Cantor—Amending the real property law so as to permit trustees of an estate to dispose of property, in defiance of a testator's wishes.

Mr. Garby—Authorizing the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County to appropriate $10,000 for the S. R. Smith Infirmary in that county and providing that it shall be admitted to the same privilege as other similar State institutions.

Mr. Allds—Providing that the Trustees of any school district shall not employ a teacher for longer than one year at a time and further providing they shall not be dismissed within that time except for cause.

Senator Ahearn—Providing that when buildings in New York City are erected to a greater height than adjoining buildings, means shall be taken to protect roofs and skylights.

Mr. Marshall—Providing that any building in the City of Brooklyn whose walls extend not over four inches over the street line shall not be removed unless legal proceedings are begun within one year after the passage of the act.

Mr. Wagstaff—Providing that the Brooklyn Park Board shall have exclusive control of parks and public places.

Mr. Wilson—Authorizing Brooklyn to issue bonds for the improvement of portions of Franklin, Park, De Kalb, and Bedford Avenues.

Senator Cantor—Incorporating the Sailors' Rest in New York City.

Senator Guy—Appropriating $5,000 for the purchase of books for the law library of the Supreme Court in the First District.

Senator Burns—Appropriating $45,000 for the completion of interior work in the new buildings at Sing Sing Prison.

The bill of the Committee on Labor and Industries providing that unskilled mechanics on public works shall be paid not less than 15 cents per hour came up. Mr. Garby tried to have the bill amended to read 25 cents an hour, but the original bill was passed.

Bills Introduced.

The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. Mathewson—Providing for the annexation of territory in the southern portion of the City of Mount Vernon near South and Catherine Streets to an intersecting point on the east bank of the Hudson River with the City of New York.

Mr. L. E. Brown—Providing for two additional members of the State Lunacy Commission at a salary of $10 a day for actual service.

Mr. Soper—Authorizing the City of Brooklyn to issue bonds for the acquisition of the franchises and property of the Flatbush Water Works Company.

Mr. Adler—Providing that the Sheriff's offices in New York and Kings County shall remain open from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. during July and August, and from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. the rest of the year.

Mr. Van Cott—Legislating out of office the present Fire Marshal of New York after June 30, 1897, and providing that the Fire Commissioners shall appoint a Fire Marshal then to hold office for six years.

Mr. Roche—To prohibit the storage of empty cars on "L" tracks over public thoroughfares.

Mr. G. M. Meyer, Jr.—Ratifying the acts of the municipal authorities of New York in laying out a public park at Eighty-fourth Street and the East River, and providing that the city shall bear the entire expense of the same, and providing further for the return of assessments paid by abutting owners.

Mr. Austin—Providing that the Commissioners appointed to construct the new East River Bridge under the Laws of 1895, shall have power to improve or lease all lands or property held by them during construction of such bridge, except that any buildings erected shall be fire-proof and all rents made payable to the Cities of New York and Brooklyn in equal parts.

STEAMFITTERS' REGISTRATION.

No Opposition to the Measure at a Hearing in Albany.

ALBANY, March 16.—A hearing was had to-day on Assemblyman Degnan's bill providing for examination and registration of New York City master and employing steam and hot water fitters. The bill provides for examinations by a board of four persons to be appointed by the Mayor, who shall have full power to license competent applicants.

Mr. P. H. Carmody of the Steam Fitters' Association of New York appeared in favor of the measure. He dwelt on the fact that the examination of boilers was justly considered a most important matter under the law, and that as a natural comsequence it was equally necessary to have competent persons examine steam pipes and fittings, on which there is as strong a steam pressure as on boilers. Hundreds of men, Mr. Carmody declared, were employed on steam fitting work in New York who were dangerously incompetent. Work by such irresponsible persons was a constant menace to the public, as the recent bursting of the pipes at the Olympia Theatre, where three men were killed and others scalded, fully proved.

There was no opposition to the bill.

THE ASSEMBLY'S WORK.

Not so Much Accomplished as Last Year at the Same Time.

ALBANY, March 16.—The following is a summary of the work of the Assembly for the first thirty-nine days of the session of 1896 and 1897, up to March 12:

Bills introduced, 1897, 1,253; 1896, 1,011.

Bills passed, 1897, 268; 1896, 221.

Bills reported from committee, 1897, 462; 1896, 401.

Assembly bills passed by the Senate, 1897, 92; 1896, 63.

Senate bills received, 1897, 170; 1896, 115.

Senate bills passed, 1897, 54; 1896, 34.

Last year up to this time there were 100 laws, while there have only been 52 so far this year.

Gov. Black has pursued the course adopted by former Gov. Morton in having all bills recalled that he would not approve.

GERRY SOCIETY BILL.

Mr. Green Defends His Measure Against Mr. Gerry's Attacks.

ALBANY, March 16.—The Assembly Committee on Codes gave a hearing to-day on Assemblyman Green's bill making less restrictive the present statute prohibiting the employment of children in various occupations.

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry of New York and Dr. W. O. Stillman of the Hudson and Mohawk Humane Society, Albany, appeared in opposition to the measure. Commodore Gerry exhibited photographs of children of varying ages, from five years upward, to whom had been taught certain accomplishments for exhibition on the public stage. Dr. Stillman spoke from the physical standpoint, urging that the necessary practice for the dancing and singing required from the children tended to deform them and to ruin their voices for life.

Assemblyman Green defended his bill by declaring the power granted by law to Mr. Gerry and his society was autocratic in the extreme. The Commodore had been called the Czar of New York because of his arbitrary use of his privileges. He had opposed the issuance of just writs of habeas corpus and had acted the part of a dictator. Mr. Green charged that his political future had been threatened by minions of the Gerry Society.

"Name one," said the Commodore.

"His name is Stockton," answered Mr. Green.

"That is nothing but the outcome of personal feeling," said Mr. Gerry, in an undertone, to Dr. Skillman. The committee then closed the hearing without taking action.

CONCESSION ON FREE LUNCH.

Crackers and Cheese May Be Given with Drinks.

ALBANY, March 16.—The bill embodying the amendments to the Raines liquor-tax law has come from the printer. There are some amendments not spoken of in the summary which Mr. Raines prepared last week.

One of these amendments contains a concession to the free-lunch counter, which was abolished by the bill of last year. The amendment is specific. It proposes to change the subdivision of Section 31, which made it illegal "to give away any food to be eaten on such premises," by adding the words, "except crackers and cheese."

New York Register's Term.

ALBANY, March 16.—Gov. Black to-day signed Senator Grady's bill providing that the successor to the present Register in New York County shall be chosen at the election next Fall, to serve for a term of four years. The bill becomes Chapter 53.

Capitol Completion Bill.

ALBANY, March 16.—The Assembly Ways and Means Committee this afternoon decided to report favorably, without amendment, Senator Ellsworth's bill authorizing State Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge to complete the State Capitol building by contract.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Race Track Bill Killed in the House—Bicycle Baggage Bill Passed—Senate Passes the Commuters' Bill.

TRENTON, N. J., March 16.—Both branches of the Legislature were in session to-day.

In the House the Committee on Revision of the Laws reported the Race Track bill adversely, and the report was agreed to.

In considering the Senate amendments to the bill to consolidate the Spring and Fall elections in Newark and Jersey City, opportunity was given for a full discussion of the measure, and its advance to third reading indicated its passage by an almost unanimous vote.

Bill No. 184, the equal taxation bill, under which Jersey City will add $114,000 a year to its revenue, the sum being diverted from the State Treasury, was passed by a vote of 50 to 7.

The Bicycle Baggage bill was passed by a vote of 56 to 1, the negative vote being cast by Mr. Derousse.

Mr. Derousse submitted a concurrent resolution providing for final adjournment of the Legislature March 25. Consideration of the matter was postponed until next Monday.

Most of the afternoon was spent in discussing the bill to restrict pound-net fishing along the coast of the State, and it was defeated by a vote of 26 to 27.

The following bills were passed: Prohibiting the pollution of the Passiac River above Passiac Falls; making the informer in libel cases equally responsible with the publisher; appropriating $8,000 to erect suitable buildings for the resident surgeon and trained nurses of the Soldiers' Home; the Hudson County Boulevard Loop bill and the Hoboken Public Park bill.

In the Senate the following bills were passed: Prohibiting the catching of oysters between sunset and sunrise in Delaware Bay and its tributaries; authorizing second-class cities to borrow not exceeding $150,000 by bond or otherwise.

Senate bill No. 10, the commuters' bill, was passed by a vote of 11 to 0. It had been amended so as to provide that passengers must not carry articles in cars which would occupy space needed by other passengers.

Cutting Up Amagansett's Whale.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., March 16.—This was a big day for Amagansett. Visitors from villages for miles around drove in to take a look at the whale. At daybreak the old whalers were at work on the carcass, trying out the blubber. The whale measures fifty feet in length, and as a result of their labor the crew will be about $1,500 richer. They expect to get 600 pounds of whalebone from the carcass and 40 barrels of oil.

No matter what your height or build is, we take it upon ourselves to fit you, and let you or your friends be the judge. If material, work, style, and trimming are not up to expectation, you can have your money back.

Special line of English whipcords and Scotch cheviots of exceptional value.

Suits to order $16.00. Trousers $4.00.

Top coats of Venetians and English covert cloths, to order $18.00, lined throughout with Merveilleux silk, guaranteed to wear two seasons.

Bicycle Suits with our patented pockets and waistbands, to order, $10.

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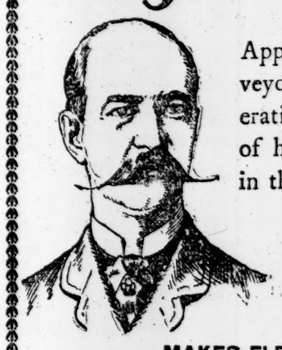
Broadway & 9th St.

King George Of Greece



Appointed *Johann* Hoff as purveyor to his Court, "in consideration of the high excellence of his Malt Extract," (as stated in the appointment.)

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

MAKES FLESH AND BLOOD

More strength in one dozen bottles of Johann Hoff's Malt Extract than in a cask of ale or porter, without their deleterious effects.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

Insist upon the genuine JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Many Bills Introduced and Referred in the Senate, Including a New Nicaragua Canal Bill.

THE FLORIDA SENATORSHIP.

Objections to Seating Henderson, the Appointee of the Governor—His Credentials Referred to the Proper Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—In the Senate to-day the President's message, on motion of Mr. Morrill, (Rep., Vt.,) was referred to the Finance Committee.

The credentials of John A. Henderson, appointed by the Governor of Florida to fill the vacancy in the Senate caused by the expiration of the term of Mr. Call, were presented and read. Mr. Pasco (Dem., Fla.,) asked that Mr. Henderson be sworn into office.

This request was antagonized by Senators Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) and Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) on the ground that under the decision of the Senate in the Lee Mantle and other cases such appointments by the Governor were not in compliance with the Constitution.

New Point in Florida Case.

An additional point of objection was noted by Mr. Hoar in this: That the appointment in this case was made to continue "until the Legislature shoulle elect." The Governor, Mr. Hoar argued, had no such power. He could only appoint until the next meeting of the Legislature. In fact, the Governor's appointment of Mr. Henderson might last, not for six years only, but forever, if the Legislature did not elect a Senator.

All of these cases, Mr. Hoar said, were on the same footing, and there ought to be a well-considered, careful dealing with them, first by a report from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and afterward by action of the Senate. It was very much more important for the Senate to extract itself from the mud into which it had got by its action in the Montana and Washington cases than that a Senator should get his seat a week or two earlier. He hoped, in the circumstances, the Senator from Florida would not insist upon having a long debate on the matter now.

Mr. Pasco stated points in which the present case differed from the other ones, and argued in favor of the immediate admission of Mr. Henderson.

Mr. Allen moved the reference of the credentials to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.,) said that the pending case involved new complicated questions. The act of Congress provided for the election of Senators by the Legislatures chosen next preceding the expiration of the term. The Legislature of Florida which met two years ago could not have elected a Senator, inasmuch as a Legislature was elected last October or November, but which would not meet until next April. He argued, therefore, that the appointment by the Governor of Florida was not subject to the criticism made upon other such appointments.

Hoar Advises Caution.

Mr. Hoar argued in favor of Mr. Allen's motion to refer the matter to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. It was eminently a question proper to be referred to a committee. If it was to be decided offhand by a party vote, it was a matter that might "return to plague the inventor."

Outside of the objection which he had noted, Mr. Hoar believed that Mr. Henderson was entitled to the seat, and he also thought that Mr. Corbett of Oregon and Mr. Wood of Kentucky were entitled to their seats. He could see no distinction between these three cases. But he thought that the Committee on Privileges and Elections ought to consider them, ought to hear the arguments for and against, and ought to present to the Senate a deliberate review and statement of the whole question.

After a long discussion Mr. Allen's motion was agreed to, and the credentials were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. In the meantime the Senators claiming seats under appointment of the Governors of States were accorded the privileges of the floor.

Allen's Batch of Bills.

Many bills were introduced and referred, among them bills (by Mr. Allen, Pop., Neb.,) directing the foreclosure of the Government lien on the Union Pacific Railroad; to prevent overcapitalization of companies doing an inter-State carrying trade; to prevent professional lobbying; to preserve the purity of National legislation, and to increase the circulating medium. Altogether there were some forty bills introduced by Mr. Allen—most of them relics of the last Congress.

A bill to facilitate the construction, working, and maintenance of telegraphic communication between the United States, the Hawaiian Islands, Japan, and Australasia was introduced by Mr. Chandler on behalf of Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.) A bill for a Government telegraph was introduced by Mr. Kyle, (Pop., S. D.,) and one to amend the immigration laws by Mr. Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)

A bill for the relief of William J. Bryant, when its title was read, caused a general laugh. A bill to increase all pension allowances was introduced by Mr. Thurston, (Rep., Neb.)

A new Nicaraguan Canal bill was introduced by Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.;) also a bill to create a board of trustees of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroad Companies, and to fund their bonded debts; also a joint resolution declaring the Bulwer-Clayton treaty abrogated.

Bankruptcy Bills.

Bankruptcy bills were introduced by Senators Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) and Nelson (Rep., Minn.)

Altogether there were 438 bills introduced and referred, most of them coming over from the last Congress.

A bill granting a pension of $50 a month to the widow of Brig. Gen. John B. Stevenson was introduced by Mr. Vest, (Dem., Mo.,) and passed. During its consideration Mr. Allison (Rep., Ia.,) asked Mr. Vest significantly whether he thought that the passage of the bill to-day would expedite its becoming a law.

"I think so," Mr. Vest replied. "I think I can get action on it in the House."

Mr. Allison's comment was: "I have great admiration for the Senator's confidence."

Frye Attacks the Civil Service Rules.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Frye, (Rep., Me.,) calling for copies of all orders, circulars, or instructions, and of all correspondence with engineer officers in charge of public works relative to the application of civil service rules to the operation of works in charge of the Engineer Department. He remarked, in an audible whisper, that he wanted to get rid of civil service, which was "an awful outrage."

"Is that a step," Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.,) asked, "in the direction of abolishing the civil service law?"

"I regard it," Mr. Frye replied, "as a step in favor of abolishing civil service rules so far as they relate to the employment of laborers and surveyors in the construction of public works."

"Their employment by contractors or by the army engineers?" Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) inquired.

"By the engineers," Mr. Frye replied. "It is simply this: The civil service rules have been extended by the President over the employment of all manner of servants through the Engineer Department of the Government, so that if an officer away up the Columbia River wants to hire a laborer for a piece of work the laborer must have a certificate from the Civil Service Commission. And so in the case of a surveyor who may be wanted for two or three days. It is interfering with all the improvements of rivers and harbors, and is absolutely absurd and stupid."

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) gave notice of an amendment to the rules, providing that no report shall be received by the Senate from any committee unless the report has been considered by the committee at a session attended by a quorum of its members.

After a short executive session the Senate, at 3:30 o'clock, adjourned till Thursday.

ELKINS'S SHIPPING BILL.

It Was Introduced Yesterday and Will Be Pushed by the Senator.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The first bill introduced in the Senate to-day was by Senator Elkins of West Virginia, and provides for a discriminating duty of 10 per cent. on all goods imported into this country in vessels other than those of the United States. It also provides for the same duty on the importation of such goods by land transportation. The bill is stringently drawn, and enforces the imposition of this discriminating duty on all goods in whatever way they may get into the United States if they shall have reached here in foreign vessels.

Mr. Elkins's bill voices one of the planks of the platform of the Republican Party, and has, he says, been indorsed by the conventions of more than a dozen of the States. In discussing the subject this evening, Mr. Elkins said the United States pays out more than $200,000,000 a year for transporting to this country goods imported from abroad that come in foreign vessels. His bill, he believes, will upbuild the American shipping trade, and he declares that he intends to push it to a vote.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT NEEDS MONEY

A Special Bill for Entertaining Delegates to the Coming Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The failure of the passage of the General Deficiency bill by the last Congress has made it necessary for the Post Office Department to take extra steps to secure an appropriation to entertain representatives of all the nations of the world.

In the bill was a clause asking for $200,000 to defray the expenses of the Universal Postal Congress, which meets in Washington for about six weeks, beginning in May next. As the General Deficiency bill was still in conference committee at the end of the session, and the time of its passage during this session is a matter of doubt, the Post Office Department has prepared a draft of a bill to be submitted to Congress as a separate measure, asking for the $200,000 for the purpose mentioned.

EXPORTS EXCEED IMPORTS.

Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total values of the exports of merchandise from the United States during the month of February, 1897, and during the eight months ended Feb. 28, 1897, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding periods of the preceding year, were as follows:

	1897.	1896.
February	$79,773,398	$77,701,904
Eight months ended Feb. 28	734,950,525	602,666,873

In February last the exports exceeded the imports by $20,579,530. In February, 1896, the excess amounted to $15,223,788. During the eight months ended February, 1897, the excess of exports over imports was $312,478,640, and the excess for the corresponding period of the preceding year was $61,472,040.

In February, 1897, the imports of gold exceeded the exports by $208,013, and during the eight months ended February 28, 1897, by $64,179,972. The excess of exports of silver over imports during the eight months ended February 28, 1897, was $33,560,018.

Senator Wolcott Denies It.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Senator Wolcott denies the statement in The New York World this morning to the effect that he will soon return to Europe on business connected with an international monetary conference, armed with full authority from the President. Mr. Wolcott says there is not a word of truth in the statement.

TWO COUNTERFEITERS TAKEN.

Sold Bryan Books and Passed Bad Money—Counterfeits at Boston.

HARRODSBURG, Ky., March 16.—Two stanch free silver men, who are selling W. J. Bryan's book, are in trouble here as a result of circulating money that is not even 16 to 1. They are Edgar Bryant and John Brown of Washington County, and they have been sent to jail to await trial for counterfeiting. Besides selling Bryan's book on the silver question, they have been giving counterfeit fifty-cent pieces in change. A lot of counterfeit money was found in their possession.

BOSTON, March 16.—Several complaints have been received at the United States Sub-Treasury, in the Federal Building, of the existence in this vicinity of counterfeit money in large quantities, and of its circulation in this city. The pieces counterfeited are silver dollars, half dollars, and quarters.

There are also in circulation two-dollar bills raised to tens. These, however, are easily detected, because on the face of the genuine bill is the portrait of Hendricks, while on the raised the picture is that of Windom.

A NEGRO CONVICT ESCAPES.

Takes His Leave of a Penitentiary for the Fifth Time.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 16.—Will Pierson, colored, a Dadeville negro, sent up for a term of five years in Pratt Mines Penitentiary, made a unique and daring escape this morning.

Yesterday morning he, Freeman Lewis, and Andrew McGee, two white convicts, concealed themselves in a car of coal and were taken to the mouth of the mine, but short weight in the car caused investigation, and the prisoners were discovered. Pierson escaped into the mine, however, and concealed himself in its labyrinths, no one knew where, until to-day, when a carload of stable trash was taken to the mouth of the mine and dumped. From the trash emerged the form of Will Pierson, who found his legs in a jiffy, and is probably still making tracks.

Dogs were put on his trail to no avail. It is Pierson's fifth escape.

TOO MUCH COTTON PRODUCED.

The Logical Way for Controlling the Price of an Article.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 16.—Alfred D. Shapperson has written a letter urging Southern planters to reduce the production of cotton. The fall in the price of the article, he says, is due to overproduction, and the remedy is to reduce the supply. Supply and demand control the prices of all products, and where the former is excessive, a fall in price is inevitable.

"The world," he says, "does not need so much American cotton as can be grown on the present acreage. If all Southern farmers would raise their own food and forage crops (including meat and farm animals) and make of cotton a surplus or "money crop," they would have in their own hands the amplest protection against low prices for cotton, inasmuch as the overproduction of the staple would be avoided and they would never be forced to sell their cotton in the periods of its greatest depression."

RAPID TRANSIT HEARING

Engineer Parsons and Commissioner Claflin Explain the New Plan to the Board of Aldermen.

EXTENSION TO THE BATTERY.

Spencer Trask Says the Plan Would be Incomplete Without This Feature—Manifestations of East Side Discontent Over the Route.

The latest plan of the Rapid Transit Commissioners was considered yesterday by the Board of Aldermen in committee of the whole. Alderman School presided, and A. B. Boardman of counsel to the commission made a few introductory remarks, in which he said that Commissioners John Claflin and Woodbury Langdon and Secretary Delafield were present to answer questions.

Chief Engineer W. B. Parsons was first introduced. He said that the proposed underground railway would start at Broadway and Park Row, in front of the Post Office, with a loop around the Post Office, connecting under Park Row, and running with four tracks from a point below the Brooklyn Bridge terminal, by way of Elm Street—which is to be widened— to Lafayette Place and Fourth Avenue, to Forty-second Street, when, diverging to the left, it would proceed under Forty-second Street to Broadway, and then to the Boulevard, and to One Hundred and Fourth Street. From a junction at One Hundred and Fourth Street the road, with two tracks, would run along the Boulevard and Eleventh Avenue to Fort George, and above ground to King's Bridge. A branch would diverge from One Hundred and Fourth Street to the east, running with two tracks under One Hundred and Fourth Street and Central Park to Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street; under Lenox Avenue to One Hundred and Forty-second Street, and then, diverging to the right, under the Harlem to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue. Then the road would continue on an elevated structure from Westchester Avenue to the Southern Boulevard, to the old Boston Road, and to Bronx Park. The east side of the city would secure additional transit facilities by connections at the Grand Central Station with the suburban service of the Harlem and New Haven Railroads.

A Less Expensive Plan.

Mr. Parsons explained that the new plan was much less expensive than the old one, which was overruled by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The expense had been reduced by eliminating the extension south of the Post Office on Broadway by omitting any construction on Broadway, below Forty-second Street, and by running the route under Elm Street. When, in view of the Appellate Division's decision, it became necessary to reduce the cost of construction the question was whether it would be better to have two routes, with two tracks each, or one main line, with four tracks diverging into two roads of two tracks each at West One Hundred and Fourth Street. The former scheme would not give rapid transit. The latter would do so. Two of the tracks would be used for express trains and the other two for accommodation trains. On the express trains the distance from the City Hall to Forty-second Street could be covered in six minutes.

Mr. Parsons said he had carefully examined into the cost, and the road as proposed could be built for $33,000,000. This would not include the equipment. He believed the road could be built in two years, ought to be built in three years, and certainly should be built at the outside in four years. There would be seven miles of four-track road, seven and one-quarter miles of two-track road, and five and three-quarter miles of elevated road under the plan.

Alderman Hall asked why the road was deflected to the west at Forty-second Street, instead of to the east. Mr. Parsons said the east side has two elevated lines, while the west side has but one above Fifty-ninth Street, and that the connection at the Grand Central Station would furnish additional relief to the east side. The item of expense, however, was the great consideration.

Commissioner Claflin Speaks.

Commissioner John Claflin was the next speaker. "It is largely a question of cost," said he. "If we had the $55,000,000 which the Legislature thought was available, we should have extended the route further to the north and provided further for the east side. Our method of computing the debt of the city and the method in general use was not the method of the Appellate Division. The decision of the court seems to limit us to an expenditure of $35,000,000. We have laid out the route which we consider the best under the circumstances, and we are within the limit by about $2,000,000. We would be willing to extend the line with two tracks down under Broadway to the Battery from the Post Office if the property owners should consent, but we are waiting to hear from them. We believe this could be done for $2,250,000."

"It is not a fact," asked Alderman Hall, "that although there are two elevated roads on the east side, the congestion of traffic is greater there than on the west side, and that it would be better if the line was run under either Lexington Avenue or Third Avenue?"

Mr. Claflin said the question was a difficult one to answer. He believed that the Second Avenue road should add a third track and that the Third Avenue road should complete its third track. Both roads would then be able to run trains that would be partly express. Mr. Claflin said the Rapid Transit Commissioners will do all they can to aid the elevated company to construct the third tracks.

"Do you believe this road can be built in three years?" asked President Jerolomon. "I am perfectly clear that it can be built in three years if no legal obstacle interferes," said Mr. Claflin.

Extension to the Battery.

Mr. Boardman then introduced Spencer Trask, who spoke particularly about the necessity of extending the route down Broadway to the Battery. He complimented the Commissioners, and gave a general approval to their plan, but said the plan is incomplete, on account of the proposition to make the Post Office the southern terminus of the route.

"So far as that part of the plan is concerned," said Mr. Trask, "it is ridiculous upon its face. The road might just as well stop at Forty-second Street as at the City Hall. I heard with much pleasure what Mr. Claflin said about the willingness of the commission to extend the line down to the Battery if the property owners consent. As a property owner on Lower Broadway, and as one who has talked recently with property owners about this matter, I am of the opinion that more than half of the property owners in value favor the extension to the Battery. In fact, I have heard of no active opposition. The only hesitancy that I know of is in the case of certain trustees who are doubtful as to their legal rights in the matter, and also in the case of some church property, which does not pay taxes and might not have to be considered."

Mr. Trask believed that property owners in streets contiguous to Broadway should also be consulted. In conclusion he asked that the plan be accepted, with the stipulation that the route be extended to the Battery.

Tax Commissioner James L. Wells, Henry A. Gumbleton, and Attorney Hart spoke for the North Side Board of Trade, and favored the plan as one that would be beneficial to residents both above and below the Harlem.

There will be another hearing next Tuesday.

Defaulter Klauck Sentenced.

GENESEO, N. Y., March 16.—Emil C. Klauck, the defaulting Secretary of the Dansville Savings and Loan Association, pleaded guilty in County Court yesterday to the charge against him, and was sentenced to one year and four months in Auburn Prison. Klauck was indicted one year ago on the testimony of Miss Mary Freidell of Dansville, who paid him $90, for which he never gave her credit on the association books, though on her passbook it was credited all right. His trial had been postponed from time to time on the plea of alleged illness.

POSTER EXHIBITION.

Poster designs, advertising Cashmere Bouquet Toilet Soap and Perfume, which have been submitted in competition to Messrs. Colgate & Co., will be exhibited on the third floor of their offices, Nos. 53 and 55 John St., Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, March 17, 18, and 19, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. The prizes have been awarded by the Art Department of The Century Co.

NO BREAKFAST TABLE COMPLETE without my 43 Blend of Coffee. No Teas please the ladies as well as my 41 Blends Always uniform in quality and flavor. Send for price list of choice Family Groceries.

L. J. CALLANAN,
Successor to CALLANAN & KEMP,
41 and 43 Vesey St.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THE MOUNT VERNON CAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Loub has received an attachment from Brooklyn against the Mount Vernon Car Manufacturing Company of Mount Vernon, Ill., for $3,497, in favor of Philip Isham.

FESSENDEN & NACHBOUR.—Deputy Sheriff Butler has received two executions against Fessenden & Nachbour, dry goods agents, at 476 Broome Street, one for $431, in favor of the N. K. Fairbanks Company, and the other for $116, in favor of the Morgan Envelope Company They have an office at 476 Broome Street, and the Sheriff found no stock to levy upon.

BALL ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY.—Attorney General Hancock has been served with a copy of an order issued by Justice Beach of New York, compelling the Ball Electric Light Company of New York to show cause at a special term of the Supreme Court held in New York City on Friday next why a receiver should not be appointed for that company, pending the determination of an action brought against the company by Royal E. Ball. The action is for a permanent receiver to the property of the company to satisfy a judgment of $35,271 obtained by the plaintiff July 29, 1896.

THE DE LEEUW & OPPENHEIMER PRINTING COMPANY.—The De Leeuw & Oppenheimer Printing Company, at 2 to 8 Duane Street, made an assignment yesterday to Rudolph M. De Leeuw, who has been the President of the company. The business was started in 1881, and was incorporated on January 1, 1896, with a capital stock of $100,000, of which, it is asserted, $59,500 was paid in. The company printed several weekly and monthly publications, and the assignee obtained an order for a provisional bond of $15,000, so as to continue the business without interruption. The liabilities are $13,139; nominal assets, $19,784; actual assets, $12,440.

THE HALSTED PRESS.—The Halsted Press, which has a printing and publishing plant at 18 and 20 Rose Street, made an assignment yesterday to George D. Beattys. William M. Halsted is President and Harry M. Halsted Secretary and Treasurer. The business was established in 1884 by William M. Halsted, and was incorporated under New York State laws on March 24, 1895, with a capital stock of $50,000, represented by machinery, stock, and $5,000 cash. The company gave a chattel mortgage in November last for $5,000. It is said that the company will pay its debts in full; the trouble is attributed to poor collections and dull business.

WILLIAM H. THEOBALD.—William H. Theobald, importer of woolens and dress goods at 21 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Warren W. Foster, giving preferences for $6,532 in favor of Emanuel Goldschmidt for $1,150, Hannah Theobald for $2,700, Isaac Danenberg for $1,700, James De Wolf for $232, and Louis Loeb for $750. Mr. Theobald has been identified with this line of trade for ten years, and has been in business on his own account for a few years. Mr. Foster, the assignee, said that as near as he could learn the liabilities are between $40,000 and $50,000, and nominal assets from $15,000 to $20,000, and the assignment was due to inability to obtain money to pay his debts.

CHRISTIAN BRIEL.—Deputy Sheriff Loub has received an attachment for $1,958 against Christian Briel of 248 East Eighty-second Street, in favor of Henry E. Bowns, wholesale coal dealer, for non-payment of notes made by Briel Brothers, retail coal dealers at 412 East Ninety-first Street, which notes were indorsed by Christian Briel, who is their father. The attachment was obtained because he transferred all his property on March 11 to his wife, for a nominal consideration. The property consisted of houses at 1,573 to 1,579 Second Avenue, 248 East Eighty-second Street, and at One Hundred and Twelfth Street and Madison Avenue, the mortgages on which aggregate $65,000. A lis pendens has been filed on the property by Mr. Bowns.

Out of Town.

JOSEPH W. CROSBY.—Joseph W. Crosby, shoe manufacturer, of Tapleyville, Mass., has assigned.

LOUD & BATCHELDER.—Frederick A. Loud and George Batchelder, doing business in Merrimac, Mass., under the name of Loud & Batchelder, have filed a voluntary petition in insolvency. Liabilities, $14,500; assets, $7,800.

CHAMPION MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—An execution for $17,696.18 was issued yesterday against the Champion Manufacturing Company, Elizabethtown, Penn., manufacturers of novelties. The assets are not stated, but they will not cover the liabilities.

GEORGE T. KING.—George T. King, owner of the City Mills, Richmond, Va., has filed a deed of assignment in the office of the Clerk of the Chancery Court, with R. M. Pilcher, trustee. The liabilities are placed at $25,000. Mr. King includes all his property in the deed of assignment, in which his wife joins him. The creditors are divided into three classes.

GARDEN STATE NATIONAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.—A bill asking the appointment of a receiver for the Garden State National Building and Loan Association was filed in Chicago yesterday by W. E. Harris, one of its stockholders. The company has been in existence since 1894. The complainant is the holder of twenty shares, and says he gave notice four months ago that he desired to withdraw, but that payment has been refused him. The assets, according to the Secretary, Auditor, are $27,964, and liabilities, $28,117. It is shown that 1,200 stockholders have given notice of withdrawal, and numerous lawsuits are threatened.

Judgments.

Tuesday, March 16.

The first name is that of the debtor.

ALEXANDER, Bernhard and Monroe—John W. Masury & Son	$177
ALTMAN, Isaac—Louis Selig and another.	2,752
ABD-EL-NOUR, John—G. Hatzel	75
BANTA, Eugene, and Albert Bogert—A. F. Reid	114
BARRY, Frank J.—Harry C. Hart	414
BERINGER, Carl—M. H. Oppenheim and another	606
BAGOT, William J.—J. Katzman	580
BEAR, Philip—Ignazio Castle	128
BEAR, Joseph F.—Same	128
SAME and Samuel Milch, as Attorney—Same	1,930
BRASE, Hermann and Henry—The Washington Storage Warehouse and Van Company, Limited	129
BETZ, Herman—Chatham National Bank	650
COGER, George W.—The Meyer Sniffen Company, Limited	315
CIRRITO, Filippo, and V. Lomura—A. Savarese	120
COSGRAY, John G.—New England Piano Company of New York	376
DUNN, Ellen—Louisa Pisch	30
DELANEY, William and Mary A.—Clausen & Price Brewing Company	1,605
DANIELS, William H. Salomon	52
DOYLE, Andrew—The Brainerd, Shaler & Hall Quarry Company, three judgments	892
DUTTON, Stephen A.—Lewis M. Smith and others	349
GUTTMAN, Adolph—V. Loewers Gambrinus Brewing Company	525
GOODMAN, Eli M.—S. & L. Friedman	695
GOLDBERG, Ellis—C. S. Timberlake	99
ECKHARDT, John—S. Ashner	186
EHRICH, Julius S. and Samuel W.—Jane Carty	5,427
FITZPATRICK, James S.—Christina Wren	30
FERGUSON, William P.—A. D. Straus and others	77
FULENWIDER, Alfred—Same	78

SUPERfluous hair, if light, removed at home by depilatory; if heavy, by electric needle. J. H. Woodbury, 127 W. 42d St., N. Y. Use Facial Soap. It is pure. Send 10 cents for Beauty Book and sample of either Woodbury's Facial Soap or Facial Cream.

FINCK, George—The Twelfth Ward Bank of New York 1,414
FLAMMER, Charles—Alfred K. Warren and another, costs 119
FOX, Henry E.—J. F. Dolan 19
SAME—D. P. Chesebro and another 28
FESSENDEN, Charles F., and Joseph F. Nachbaur—Morgan Envelope Company 116
FRIEDLAND, K.—I. Castle 128
FRIEDLANDER, William—S. H. & M. H. Cohen 452
GLEASON, John K.—Somerville Woolen Mills 281
GUERIN, Mortimer J.—Jaburg Brothers 515
GALE, Cornelia E.—The Second National Bank of New York City 2,713
HARRELL, John H.—I. N. Miller 126
HOPPER, Isaac A.—Arthur McMullen and another 134
HAND, William H.—Henrietta I. Cooper 297
HAMMERSCHLAG, Arthur A.—I. Castle 128
HAAS, William—Same 128
HARRIMAN, Herbert M.—W. H. Plummer 89
HUNT, Mary A. H.—C. McLean 108
HIRSCHFELDER, Sigmund—G. W. Kniffin 79
HERMANN, Hermann—Fred G. Young 28
JOHNSON, Charles—American Forcite Powder Manufacturing Company 217
JOHNSON, Eva L.—Emily J. Thompson 111
JACKSON, Charles—G. Bush 558
JENSEN, Marie—E. Joel 35
KOELBLE, Peter and Peter F.—H. E. Taylor 91
KELLER, Peter—N. Wise 450
KRASA, Philip—I. Castle 128
KURINSKY, Rebecca—M. Talmach 89
KRUGLER, Charles L. and Charles L., Jr. —First National Bank of Jersey City 3,694
KLEIN, Carl, and Jacob Grad—M. Michaelis 54
LIGHTSTONE, Charles I.—J. Castle 128
LOEB, Eugene—N. B. Shute 235
LUTZ, Charles A.—W. E. Krager and another 239
MICHAEL, Bernard—J. Castle 128
MONHEIMER, J.—Same 128
MILCH, Samuel—Same 128
MEEKER, James R.—Cooke Bank Note Engraving Company 70
MULLANE, Kate—Florence L. Hartley 642
McMURRAY, E. S.—I. Castle 128
MEYERS, George H. and Amelia—The Chemical National Bank of New York 1,546
NEHRBAS, Philip—R. E. Westcott 124
O'CONNOR, Bridget—Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs 108
OSBORN, Charles S. and Robert A.—F. Buse 228
ODELL, William H.—O. H. Rood 508
PONTHIER, Carlos M.—A. D. Straus and others 77
PRA, JEAN B.—Joseph Marshall 245
BRYIBIL, H. Daniel—United States Prism Glass Globe Company 48
ROSENHEIM, Henry, and Max Oppenheimer—The Henry Reubel Company 247
RENDSBURG, William—I. Castle 128
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The following judgments were filed against the city: R. Ashman, $74.21; Consumers' Brewing Company, $1,574.80; Cornelius Burns, $97.64; A. Waterman, $69.69; J. Kiernan, $90.83; J. Strouse, $185.85; A. O. Bogert, $21.59; Hageman & Co., $31.60; L. Ziegler, $63.74; J. Goldzier, $24.95; G. W. Knight, $22.18; F. Munstermann, $69.39; Emil Simon, $41.59; A. Neumeyer & others, $25.50; E. Enoch, $44.46; M. Bogert, $38.25; E. J. Simon, $178.95; P. Kelly, $998.50; J. B. Huber, $120.80; J. R. Berbling, $175.19; J. Backof, $32.58; C. Berthollet, $189.12; W. Geoghan, $350; J. T. Wallace, $116.53; Cahn, $117.32; F. Katz, $121.96; C. Cahn, $51.88; Max Greenbaum, $80.12; I. Freedman, $66.08; C. Donol, $66.19; J. J. Blass, $70.66; L. Dondi, $66.10; L. Hassenger, $76.70; A. Bents, $76.70; F. E. Nichols, $79.35; J. D. Davis, $82.16; R. Prince, $84.41; A. P. Green, $86.02; P. Coleman, $88.60; N. H. Patro, $54.88; J. Raschi, $93.20; G. W. Lydecker, $198; C. H. Chumar, $32.25; P. Cresci, $23.25; P. Hackett, $66.91; M. O'Hallaran, as executrix, $95.92; T. F. Slater, $118.02; F. H. Sigerson, $162.97; A. Louvet, $162.97; H. Weis, $144.15; M. Augner, $81.50; A. Schmidt, $197.08.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

BERVA, ROMOLO.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to L. Berva, Antonia Berva, Charles Zerbarini, John Paghlinghi, and to all persons interested in the estate of ROMOLO BERVA, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of March, 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Bartolomeo Logamarsino, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 29th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, [L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

E. ELLERY ANDERSON, Attorney for Administrator, 27 William St., New York City. f3-law6wW

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—New York County.—ALICE P. BUTMAN, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH D. BUTMAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of sale in partition, made in the above-entitled action, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the 16th day of March, 1897, I, the undersigned referee in said interlocutory judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 8th day of April, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

FIRST PARCEL.—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the dwelling house thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth (now Twenty-first) Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Thirtieth Street, distant easterly two hundred and seven feet and two inches from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly line of Thirtieth Street with the easterly line of Fifth Avenue; and running thence northerly and parallel with the said Fifth Avenue, and through the centre of a party wall eighty-five (85) feet; thence easterly and parallel with said Thirtieth Street twenty-one (21) feet and five (5) inches; thence southerly and parallel with the Fifth Avenue aforesaid, and through a party wall eighty-five (85) feet to the said northerly line of Thirtieth Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly line of Thirtieth Street twenty-one (21) feet and five (5) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said distances and dimensions more or less, and being the same premises described in a deed to James D. Butman from Benjamin R. Butman, bearing date June 24, 1857, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber of Conveyances 738, at page 580, July 10, 1857.

SECOND PARCEL.—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of 134th Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet westerly from the westerly line of the Eighth Avenue; and running thence southerly and parallel with the avenue ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence westerly and parallel with said street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and parallel with said avenue ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of 134th Street, and thence easterly along the last-mentioned street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning, be the said distances and dimensions more or less, and being the same premises described in a deed to Francis Nicholson from George W. Raynor, bearing date April 1, 1859, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 774 of Conveyances, at page 552, April 6, 1859.—Dated New York, March 16, 1897.

WILBER McBRIDE, Referee.

BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Pfiffs Att'ys, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh17-2aw3wW&S&ap3&7.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—ROBERT C. WATSON, Francis A. Watson, and Henry R. C. Watson, as surviving

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—In Old Kentucky—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—At Piney Ridge—8:15. Matinée.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
DALY'S—Meg Merrilies—8:15. Matinée—2:00. 11 A. M.—Stoddard Lecture.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph — Concert—Waxworks—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET — Sweet Inniscarra—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:20.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—On Broadway—8:00. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—An American Beauty—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Countess Fritzi—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Serenade—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Mayflower—8:20.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Sportsmen's Exposition—Day and Evening.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Tristan and Isolde—8:00.
MURRAY HILL—Old Lavender—8:00. Matinée.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—11:00.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Skating—Day and Evening.
WALLACK'S—For Bonnie Prince Charlie—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1897.

FALSE PRETENSES AND BAD FAITH.

If President McKINLEY's message and Mr. DINGLEY's tariff bill had been put before the people three days before the election of last November they would have put the sound-money cause and the honor of the Nation in the gravest peril.

The Democratic votes which elected Mr. McKINLEY were won and kept by false pretenses. He was elected to defend the financial stability of the country, and he has no defensive measures to propose. He was not elected to revise the tariff, but his first act is to force upon the country a tariff that is flagrant in its protective atrocities.

An Administration which starts off with an act of bad faith toward the whole people has made a poor beginning.

MORE ODIOUS THAN THE McKINLEY ACT.

Mr. DINGLEY's Tariff bill has a defective and dishonest title. It is described as "A bill to provide revenue for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States." If the authors of the bill had been willing to reveal their secret purposes and its actual effects, it would have been entitled:

"A bill to prohibit the importation of foreign merchandise; to diminish the exportation of American merchandise; to enrich protected Trusts and combinations of American manufacturers; to deliver into their hands the unprotected American consumer; to fool the farmer, as usual, and to provide revenue for the Government as at present wastefully and extravagantly administered."

The prohibition of imports is admitted by Mr. DINGLEY to be a leading purpose of the bill. He unconsciously gives it the same prominence in his public statement that it has in his private thoughts. On the basis of last year's imports, says Mr. DINGLEY, this bill would increase the customs revenues about $112,000,000. But as "the committee assumes" that "excessive importation would be largely reduced by the proposed bill," he concludes that an increase of $70,000,000 is all that can be confidently predicted. Our customs revenue of $160,000,000 for the year ended June 30, 1896, would, therefore, be swelled to $272,000,000 in the current year if importations were maintained. Since they will surely be diminished by the bill, this estimate must be reduced to $230,000,000. The transfer of many articles from the free to the dutiable list introduces complications not easily dealt with in such a reckoning, but, roughly speaking, Mr. DINGLEY expects the imports to be reduced in the same proportion—that is, from $780,000,000, the total importations of 1896, to $660,000,000. Here are $120,000,000 worth of foreign merchandise prohibited, excluded, and cut off from the American consumer, abridging by more than one-sixth the field of purchase in which he is in part protected against home monopoly prices, and by so much augmenting the field in which the beneficiaries of a prohibitory tariff have him at their mercy. He pays, not only the increased duties, but the increased price which the American producer puts upon every article protected by them -an enormous indirect tax which all goes into private pockets and not into the Treasury.

Our exports for the year ended Dec. 31 last amounted to $1,005,851,354. They showed a progressive increase from month to month that will carry the total of the current fiscal year far above that of any year in our history. American manufacturers enjoyed a gratifying and growing share of this increase. It is natural that exports should increase under a tariff which does not prohibit imports. Mr. DINGLEY's tariff must inevitably cause a shrinkage in the export trade. Countries that cannot sell goods to us will not buy goods of us. And so the old, old game of protection humbug will be played again. The American manufacturer, whose capacity has increased until he vastly oversupplies the home market, could extend his trade and his profits indefinitely if foreign markets were open to his surplus output. But McKinleyism and Dingleyism shut him up within the tariff wall, where he will strive to meet excessive competition and falling prices by combinations, trusts, and the closing of factories that employ thousands of workingmen.

Mr. DINGLEY specifies the higher duties on woolens, on fine cotton goods, on manufactures of jute, flax, and hemp; on advanced manufactures of iron and steel, on silks, and on glass and earthen ware among the sources of increased revenue and greater protection. These new taxes will certainly yield protection to the powerful interests that imposed them. They are not revenue taxes. He alludes, in passing, to the increase of revenue and of protection through the general substitution made in the bill where it was possible of specific for ad valorem duties. This increase will be large, and it will be concealed from the people until they begin to pay higher prices for the articles affected. This is a device to deprive the American consumer of the benefits of falling prices. To assess duties by the pound and yard at the McKinley rate of 1890 on goods that sell now at materially lower prices constitutes a form of extortion which the mass of the people cannot well analyze, but the effects of which the protected interests that dictated the change await with impatience. On cheap goods the new specific rates will in many cases be prohibitory. That is what Dingleyism means. Protection, not revenue, is the animating spirit. The bill is a measure that bestows upon the few what it collects from the many.

The consumer, to whose living expenses this bill makes burdensome additions, will not be fooled, any more than he was fooled by the McKinley bill. He will at the first opportunity exhibit his understanding of the measure and show his resentment against its authors by his behavior at the polls, and he is numerous enough to have his way, as he did in 1890. The farmers, or a very large part of them, will be fooled by the grotesque schedule of duties on farm products. Mr. DINGLEY knows their weak side. He has craftily imposed prohibitory duties upon agricultural articles which, even if they were on the free list, could be imported only in insignificant quantities, and on this showing of a paternal interest in their welfare his party will, with its usual success, appeal to the agricultural vote. And the farmer, kneeling within his high-tariff inclosure, while tears of gratitude stream down his face, will devoutly thank DINGLEY for shutting out the pigmy and toothless wolf of Canadian competition, while the large birds of prey bred by tariff-made home combinations gnaw ravenously at his vitals. Yes, the farmer is fooled, and is kept in poverty by his folly.

Upon wool, it must be admitted, Mr. DINGLEY gives the farmer the solid substance of protection, and not its mere shadow. But how many wool growers are there to be benefited by the transfer of wool from the free list to the dutiable list under almost prohibitory rates? Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON'S estimate, published in THE TIMES of Monday, is an interesting measure of this powerful body. He estimates the annual wool product at $55,000,000, out of the total of $13,200,000,000 produced by all the workers of the country, and the persons dependent on the wool industry at 300,000, out of a total population of 73,000,000. That is to say, one two-hundred-and-fortieth part of our people, producing one two-hundred-and-fortieth part of the Nation's salable output, "holds up" the other 239 parts and demands an extortionate protection at the general cost, which Mr. DINGLEY enthusiastically grants. It is the wickedest schedule of the bill.

The country needs no more protection, it needs no more revenue. The deficit should be met by cutting down the enormous and unnecessary expenditures, especially in the fraud-swollen pension list. The customs revenues are increasing. There is a cash balance of $212,000,000 in the Treasury, including $151,000,000 in gold. If, outside of that and until the revenue from the present tariff shall become equal to the needs of the Government, more income is needed, it can readily be had, without disturbing business, by taxes on beer and bank checks or a slight duty on tea and coffee. But the Dingley tariff-makers are unwilling to reduce expenditures; they are unwilling to lay taxes for revenue. It is their determination, no matter at what cost to the business of the country, to put back into the tariff, with additions, all the jobs and scandalous special favors to private interests that made the McKinley act so odious to the people.

THE TRADE OF NEW YORK.

The Produce Exchange is doing good service to the business of New York. It has made before the Inter-State Commerce Commission a complaint against the Joint Traffic Association, which includes the railway lines from the lakes to the seaboard north of Norfolk. The complaint is that by "arbitrary" differences in rates to New York and competing points—Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, and Norfolk—and by terminal favors export trade from this port is made more costly and difficult, and has suffered accordingly. These "differentials," as they are technically called, and terminal favors are claimed by the Produce Exchange to be in effect an unfair discrimination against this port and in favor of other localities, and therefore a violation of the inter-State commerce law.

Of the actual relative decline in the export trade of New York there is no doubt. We have time and again published in these columns the figures of the Bureau of Statistics, which show that New York has had much less share in the increased trade of the country than other ports, and that her percentage of the total trade has steadily dwindled. Of another thing there is no doubt, namely, that the freight rates on grain from Chicago to Philadelphia are lower than those to New York by 10 per cent., and to the Southern ports lower by 15 per cent. How far the injury to the trade of New York is due to this fact is a matter for investigation, and the action of the Produce Exchange insures this investigation. Again, it is charged that the various railway companies composing the Joint Traffic Association controlling the terminal facilities in the rival ports have granted to exporters from those ports terms in various ways more favorable than can be had here. The most important of these so far brought up is the free storage of grain for from twenty days to several weeks and even months. This, again, is a matter to be investigated.

The Produce Exchange is undertaking a difficult task with energy and courage. Its counsel are met before the commission by some of the ablest lawyers of the country, such as Mr. BEAMAN and Mr. LOOMIS of this city, Mr. JOHNSON of Philadelphia, Mr. HOAR of Boston, and Mr. COWEN of Baltimore, representing the various railway companies, and the Exchanges of the rival cities. What may be the result it is too soon to say. The law is not clear. The powers of the Inter-State Commerce Commission are limited and not too well defined. But the inquiry will inform public opinion as it has never been informed before. That of itself is a most important gain.

THE NEW AMBASSADORS.

President McKINLEY has made very good use of the two diplomatic places which have more to do with the estimation of this country abroad than any other two in the gift of the President. The London Embassy is the most important. Bad French may be forgiven to our Ambassador in Paris, but bad English is not permissible from the American representative in London. But, then, as was pointed out at the banquet to Mr. BAYARD, a common language rather multiplies than diminishes the opportunities for misunderstandings, and discretion is as needful as eloquence.

Upon the whole, we have been singularly lucky in London. From the days of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, and even of BUCHANAN, to those of BAYARD, our representative has commonly been "persona grata" to the English people, as well as to the English Government. Even Gen. SCHENCK, who was rather a child of nature, and whose accrediting was viewed with apprehension and alarm by some of his countrymen, made good his welcome. He won the hearts as well as some of the money of his hosts by introducing to them a new pastime in the American game of poker, and he was not held personally accountable either for their tuition fees in this branch of polite learning or for the losses of some of them in the once famous Emma Mine. Of late we have been represented, excepting the silent interval of Mr. LINCOLN, by remarkably good talkers. After the post-prandial successes of LOWELL and PHELPS and BAYARD, it will be necessary for Col. HAY either to speak wonderfully well or not to speak at all. He will probably elect the latter alternative as the easier. But that he will be a welcome as well as a faithful representative of his own country there can be no doubt.

Neither Col. HAY nor Gen. PORTER is a political hack and neither of them will be the worse Ambassador on that account. The departure of Gen. PORTER from New York will be especially regretted because of his unique mastery of a difficult function. To organize a parade may seem to be no very great feat, but yet the Duke of WELLINGTON said there were only two men in Europe, himself being one, who could march 100,000 men into Hyde Park and out again without getting them into hopeless confusion. In this act Gen. PORTER is a past master. The McKinley parade in New York and the inaugural parade in Washington have recently attested his skill. We may hope to see a third illustration of it next month in the ceremonies attending the dedication of the Grant Monument, which is a monument scarcely less to the devotion and efficiency of Gen. PORTER himself than to the memory of his former chief. If after that we have occasion to organize a "monster demonstration" in New York during Gen. PORTER'S absence abroad, we shall be so much at a loss that we shall be likely to send a Macedonian cry to the American Embassy in Paris.

GETTING ALARMED.

The late Artemus Ward sagely remarked that the trouble with NAPOLEON BONAPARTE was that he "tried to do too much—and did it." It is a question whether Senator PLATT, "boss" of the Republican "machine," has not been trying to do too much and whether he is not in danger of doing it, with consequences disastrous to his party.

It is evident that some of his underlings are getting alarmed, and there are rumblings of discord and discontent, even among the faithful gathered at Albany. A shadow of doubt of the boss's infallibility seems to be creeping into some darling minds, and if they could get so bold as to question his absolute power over the destinies of Republican politicians in this State in the future, there might be a break in the support of his designs.

Those who do not revere the boss fear him, but if they get it into their heads that fidelity to him will as surely defeat them as refusal to obey him they may be seized with the courage of desperation. The most thoroughgoing machine men in this city are protesting against the scheme of the righteous RAINES and the moral PAYN for forcing more vigorous Sunday restrictions into the liquor tax law. Gov. BLACK has a lingering weakness for self-government for cities and Republican promises of home rule, and does not like the Lauterbach scheme for displacing the New York Police Board. The weak points of the Greater New York charter are assailed from so many quarters and with so much vigor that there seems to be a wavering in the cohorts of its defenders.

If we were specially concerned for a reaction in favor of the Democratic Party in this State we could desire nothing more effective for promoting it than to have PLATT's schemes all carried out. If we wished to have Tammany restored to power in this city we should pray for his success. But we would much rather see the Republicans take a wise and moderate course than such a reckless one, and we should grieve to see the opportunity for giving the Greater New York a sound system of self-government sacrificed to partisan greed, even though the greed is sure to be disappointed.

FRANCE AND CRETE.

No doubt the vote in the French Chamber on Monday settles for some time to come France's position in Europe. She will, for the present at least, maintain the concert. Our London correspondent sent us in the cable letter printed last Sunday the cynical explanation current in Paris in advance of the event. But, although there may be more than might be wished in that explanation, it will scarcely cover so decisive a result as the approval of the policy of M. HANOTAUX by a vote of 356 to 143. And, indeed, there is another hypothesis at once more creditable and more credible. It is that France could not afford to offend her only friend in Europe by taking action different from that upon which Russia was obviously bent. In the opinion of the French constituencies, as well as of the French representatives, a disturbance of the concert of Europe might become for France a question of national existence. Irksome as the Russian alliance may have become, and even illusory as it may be held to be, the "precious bonds" of which the Czar spoke in Paris are the only ties which France has in Europe. The isolation of a Continental power is a very serious state, into which France may be forgiven for refusing to enter.

But to relieve France from responsibility is to lay a heavier responsibility upon England. France simply could not "be off with the old love before she was on with the new." But the abstention of France from the latest proceedings of the fleet in the Levant, pending the vote of the Chamber, with the like abstention on the part of Italy, responded to French and Italian sentiment. It responded also to English sentiment, and it indicated that France and Italy were waiting for a lead. There can be little doubt that if England had given such a lead it would have been followed. If England had laid down a limit clearly just and humane, beyond which she would not go in helping the Turk, she would not merely have given a lead to France and Italy, but she would have taken the leadership of Europe. There would have been very little risk in such a course. The three Emperors would have hesitated before defying the Governments of England, France, and Italy, and the people also of Germany and Austria themselves. The readjustment that might have followed would have arrayed the politically advanced nations of Europe against the politically retrograde, and the advanced nations would have been embarked together in a glorious cause. But a chivalrous course has no attraction for the tried cynicism of Lord SALISBURY.

It appears that the vote on the Wilcox bill for the free transportation of public officers did not carry that bold defiance of the Constitution through the Assembly on Monday night, though it "came within one of it." The vote was 27 short of the full membership of the Assembly, and the motion to reconsider was left on the table, where it could be taken up again. If this measure should become a law and any holder of a dead-head certificate should "consent to receive" free transportation from any corporation, it would become the duty of the Attorney General to bring suit for the forfeiture of the office of that person. It might, under the act, be the Attorney General himself or a Judge of the Court of Appeals. The offense of the Legislature in even attempting to pass such a flagrantly unconstitutional bill is aggravated by the crafty device of including within its scope those whose duty it would be to bring its validity to a test and to pass upon it. Perhaps the Judges would be incapacitated from sitting in a case involving its merits on account of their interest in the result.

The conduct of Mr. RICHARD HEALY in paying in full debts contracted in business, for which he was no longer legally liable, deserves all the praise which it has received. But the nice sense of commercial honor which it shows is not so rare as some of the commentators would have it believed. One of them, who was also a creditor, said in speaking of it that he recalled only one precedent, and that two or three years ago. In fact, the late CYRUS W. FIELD twice paid up in full, with interest, debts which were not legal obligations, in 1853 and in 1866, in circumstances related in the recent biography of him by his daughter. On the second occasion GEORGE PEABODY was one of the creditors, and showed his appreciation by presenting Mr. FIELD with a silver service, bearing an inscription that it was presented "in recognition of an act of very high commercial integrity." Every instance of such conduct is worth the widest publicity, as an encouragement to men who do not measure their moral obligations by their legal obligations, and as a discouragement to those who do.

The death of Prof. SYLVESTER recalls an incident in his career at Johns Hopkins in which one of his personal characteristics was made the occasion of a brilliant and graceful tribute to the scholar. At a dinner where he was to speak for the university he confessed that, instead of preparing his response, he had yielded to temptation and passed the previous evening at the opera, of which he was passionately fond, and with that excuse he gave up and sat down. Whereupon the Chairman, Mr. BONAPARTE of Baltimore, promptly covered the professor's confusion by the remark: "This, gentlemen, is but another instance of the fidelity of our distinguished guest to the motto of his life, 'Opera, non verba.'"

The dispatch from Berlin to a London paper, setting forth that the Kaiser has exhibited symptoms of actual derangement, should not be too lightly dismissed as incredible. There has indeed been something in the recent behavior of the Kaiser to prepare us for such an announcement. The arrogance with which Germany has insisted upon her own way of regulating the Cretan question is well understood to have been his personal performance. In the obstinacy with which he has adhered to a programme unpopular throughout Europe, including Germany, upon a subject in which he confessed that Germany's direct interest was infinitesimal, there was an element of irrationality. That the destinies not only of a great and highly civilized nation, but of all Europe, should be swayed at the close of the nineteenth century by a man evidently impulsive and hot-headed, whether or not his impetuousness goes beyond the limits of sanity, is a fact calculated to induce reflection, especially in Germany itself.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There was an accident last October on the Florida Central and Peninsular Railway at Swansea, in which a baggage car with all its contents was destroyed by fire. The company has since settled the claims of all except three of the passengers who suffered the loss of their personal effects, but in those three cases the demands were so large that the corporation preferred to leave the question of damages to the City Court of Savannah. The inventories filed in two of these suits are only amusing in extent and detail, but that on which the third is based may without exaggeration be described as stupendous. The petitioner is a young woman of wealth and position, who was making a rather extensive tour among the Southern resorts. She had with her two trunks so big and heavy that she had been obliged to pay a charge of $1.60 for excess baggage. In such circumstances, it is natural to suppose that she was more than moderately well supplied with the habiliments of use and adornment, but the list which she has made out is so amazingly long that one's wonder is divided between how she could get so many garments into two trunks, however large, and her ability to remember what she had after the operation of packing had once been completed. At any rate, the catalogue extends through half a column, solidly printed in small type, and it includes from two to a dozen specimens of every article of wearing apparel known to man, and a vast multitude with which he is entirely unfamiliar. The total value figures up only $1,909.20, a sum by no means overwhelming. It is the wild diversity of the young woman's belongings that excites terrified surprise in the masculine mind. This is a case which the railway company is sure to win, simply because the jurors will be men.

—It is shocking, rather than really surprising, to find on the editorial page of a Boston paper a defense of prizefighting which, if not at all effective, is at least ingenious enough to prove what sincere interest the writer took in this subject. A not inconsequential part of such fame as Boston has won in recent years was due to the pugilistic triumphs of one of her sons, and it would be indeed ungrateful in her residents if they should either feel or pretend an unqualified contempt for the men who by promising to mutilate each other are now bringing distinction upon other communities. But in admitting their sense of obligation to the now forgotten champion who did so much for them, the Bostonians should bring forward arguments at least decently fact-founded and logical. One could then understand, if not admire, such evidences of civic pride in local traditions, but it is a very different thing when, in the columns of the elderly and respectable Transcript one reads that "sociologists reckon the pioneer populations on our plains and mountain districts as quite the lowest order of humanity extant in the world, lower even than the cannibals of the islands of the sea." If sociologists did so reckon, possibly The Transcript would have a right to say that "the ordeal by fists, under the so-called rules of the prizering, though it draws upon some of the coarsest strains of human nature, is distinctly above many other forms of combat witnessed in the regions from which the audience for this particular fight will be most largely drawn." As no sociologist, so far as we have heard, ever made an assertion so absurdly unjust to the frontiersmen, our contemporary's contention that "there are no doubt redeeming features about pugilism" remains unproved. Before it can be widely believed that prizefights will raise the moral tone of the West, people must be convinced that a much worse condition of affairs exists out there than is generally supposed. We fear that "sociologists reckon" was used, like the traditional "every schoolboy knows," merely to avoid the laying down of sound premises.

—Amateur diplomats of the kind that demonstrates the possession of deep knowledge by revealing the portentous significance of trivial events are commenting gravely in the European press on the recent purchase by the Vatican of a large piece of land, forming part of the Campagna Romana and adjoining the so-called Tower of Paul IV. The obvious motive for this acquisition is the desire that the tower, which has been made into a Summer residence for the Pope, may not be so near the "frontier" of his domain, but the wise persons mentioned see in it the beginning of a movement gradually to extend the papal territory in this direction, until it reaches the coast, and by giving the Holy See a port on the Mediterranean in a measure solve the ever lively Roman question. Report has it that the Italian Government will be asked to extend to the new land the rights of inviolability and extra territoriality enjoyed by the other papal possessions, according to the law of guarantee of May, 1871, but the impression is that this will not be done, and that the Quirinal will continue as heretofore to interpret the law of guarantee in the narrowest possible sense. The last time this question arose was when the Cardinals resident in the Vatican refused to pay the new tax on all incomes over £80, arguing, first, that they were exempt because they were the heirs to the pontifical throne, and should have, therefore, sovereign prerogatives; second, because, according to the clerical law, incomes derived from the position of Cardinal are exempt from taxes, and, third, because the Palace of the Vatican, enjoying the privilege of extra-territoriality, its inhabitants cannot be taxed. The Quirinal authorities set all these arguments aside as invalid. In fact, it was decided that the Cardinals are not the sole heirs to the pontifical throne, as any one of the Roman Catholic faith, without having any ecclesiastical dignity, can be chosen in the conclave as Pope, and it is only in consequence of an old custom that the successors of St. Peter are taken from the Sacred College. With regard to the second point, it was held that the law of guarantee did not exempt the Cardinals' incomes from taxation, but only the £129,000 a year voted by the Italian Parliament to the Holy See, which the Pope has never drawn. Thirdly, as regards the Vatican not being Italian territory, it was argued that the Pope has granted to him the enjoyment of the property, but is not at liberty to dispose of it.

PERSONAL.

—One fact for which admiration of Queen VICTORIA will be claimed at the approaching celebration of her "longest reign" is the great reduction in England's National debt that has taken place since she came to the throne. Just what part she and her numerous family had in bringing about this decrease in the public burden it must be left to the devoted supporters of monarchical institutions to define, but the figures are sufficiently stupendous to give them interest for their own sake. In the year of the Queen's accession, the national debt amounted to £850,132,783, while last year it had been reduced to £648,474,143, an average annual decrease of about £6,250,000. During the sixty years the aggregate increase in the debt has amounted to £177,573,332, the chief items in this sum being £67,000,000 for wars, great and small; £63,000,000 for local loans, the purchase of Suez Canal shares, and loans made to India and the Cape of Good Hope, and £42,000,000 for conversions and redemptions. As against this total increase in the debt, however, the decrease amounts to £379,231,972, representing a reduction of £201,658,640. This is all very gratifying, no doubt, but to ordinary mortals the difference between owing £850,132,783 and £648,474,143 is almost inappreciable.

—Much as there is of rather convincing emotionalism in Dr. NANSEN'S story of his last journey in the Land of Sociable Meridians, and pretty as are many of the little prose poems with which his narrative is adorned, yet the fact has been clearly and repeatedly demonstrated since the explorer's return that he has a fine, whole-souled appreciation of the main chance, and does not intend to allow a single opportunity or means of turning his glory into gold to escape him. He is doubtless under strict contract with his publishers, but that hardly explains all of the extreme caution which he displays in gratifying gratuitously the curiosity of his admiring fellow-men. There is a great stir in London's literary and journalistic circles over one phase of this reluctance. Sir GEORGE NEWNES, proprietor of The Strand Magazine, sent a "commissioner" to Christiania in search of the material for an illustrated interview. The agent, Mr. R. H. SHERARD, found NANSEN quite willing to talk—for £250. Having been empowered to offer only £100, Mr. SHERARD returned to London without his interview. None the less, one appeared in The Strand Magazine a few weeks later. NANSEN'S publishers were indignant and telegraphed to him for an explanation; NANSEN was equally indignant, and telegraphed back that the interview never took place, and that his pictures were reproductions from Norwegian publications. Sir GEORGE said nothing and continued to sell his Nansen number as before, but Mr. SHERARD, who got nothing out of the episode except a reputation for sharp practice, which he did not deserve or enjoy, declared with vehemence that he did not write the spurious interview, and has brought libel suits for heavy damages against two papers that incautiously charged him with having done so. The one interesting feature of this case—namely, the problem as to who would have had a right to be angry if Dr. NANSEN had received his £250—will probably receive attention when the libel suits come to trial.

CURRENT NOTES.

Arkansas has no State Historical and Literary Society, and a movement is on foot to supply the deficiency.

* * *

Ex-Postmaster General William L. Wilson is to be inaugurated as President of Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

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Among the new patriotic societies is one composed solely of descendants of the Colonial Governors.

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The Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the Revolution has abandoned for the present its purpose of erecting in Boston a statue of John Hancock.

* * *

Three thousand children clad in red, white, and blue costumes, and so seated in a pavilion as to represent the Stars and Stripes in gigantic size, are to be one feature of the next State Encampment of the Grand Army veterans in Indiana. The children will sing patriotic songs as the veterans march by.

* * *

Ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice is credited with the intention to build a hundred-thousand-dollar Summer residence in Lima, Ohio. It will be erected on a plot of forty acres, and will be the finest in that section of the State.

* * *

The Philadelphia Times has just completed the twenty-second year of its publication and can look back upon a record that has well and deservedly won success.

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The Senate of Tennessee has passed a bill making the first Thursday in August next the time for the vote of the people upon the proposition to call a convention to revise the Constitution of the State and elect delegates thereto. The House is expected to concur in the change of date from April.

* * *

The church in Indianapolis, Ind., in which Henry Ward Beecher began his ministry, and where he preached eight years, is to be torn down to make way for new buildings. It used to be regarded as one of the finest church buildings in Indiana.

MOZART'S "MAGIC FLUTE."

A Poor Performance, but a Good House in Aid of Charity.

It was ten years before last night since Mozart's opera, "The Magic Flute" had been heard in this city. It was last performed by the ill-fated American Opera Company, when the only memorable feature was Pauline l'Allemand's Queen of the Night. It was brought forward once again last evening in aid of a deserving charity, the Workingman's School. As the "house was sold out," to use an expression understood by all persons engaged in the amusement business, the charity reaped a substantial benefit, and the purpose of the entertainment was achieved. Perhaps the cause of charity might further be benefited by permitting comment to rest with that statement, but the sacred rights of art demand that a revival of one of the most fascinating of lyric works be not passed by in a perfunctory manner.

Mozart's "Magic Flute" is unpopular with the opera-going public because its libretto is full of mystery and symbolism, supposed to have been devised for the delight of Free Masons. Like that "rare German spirit," it is intelligible only to those who are "on the inside." If you pay no attention to the symbolism, then the story and its action are somewhat childish. Another element of unpopularity is the dialogue, which always falls flat in a grand opera house. A further reason why it is not heard oftener may be found in its many difficulties and the rareness of a company which combines willingness with ability to sing the music. The Italians sing the music glibly, but without understanding, while Germans usually fail to convey either its meaning or its grace. But it is a pity that "Die Zauberflöte" is not heard oftener. It is full of treasures of Mozartian melody, and if ever there was a mind from which beautiful dramatic melodies sprang, like Minerva from the head of Jupiter, full-grown, that mind was Mozart's. "The Magic Flute" music is lovely, first, last, and all the time; the score is a work of genius.

But it is absolutely necessary that the work shall be well sung. Dramatic sincerity will not supply the place of good phrasing in Mozart's music, and declamation will not fill the void made by the absence of fluent cantilena. There is a great amount of floridity in the score, and that, too, calls for a style of singing not often found in a German opera company in these days of Wagnerian exclusiveness. It cannot be said that there were any evidences in last night's performance of extensive preparation. The opera was given in a ragged and unfinished style that was to be expected, perhaps, but was none the less discouraging.

Again the most satisfactory work was that of Johanna Gadske as Pamina. Emil Fischer was competent as Sarastro, and was especially happy in his delivery of the air "In diesen heiligen Hallen," which he has often sung in concert. With these two members of the company praise must cease. Mr. Kraus, the tenor, might have been a good Tamino, but his voice was still out of condition, and his singing must pass without comment. Carl Somer was the Sprecher, Gerhard Stehmann the Papageno, Augusta Vollman the Papagena, and Paul Lange the Monostatos. Minna Schilling was the Queen of the Night, and it was a very dark night without a sparkle of starlight. Mr. Damrosch conducted, and the orchestra did its work tolerably well.

VICTOR HERBERT'S NEW OPERA

First New York Performance of "The Serenade."

Victor Herbert, the composer; in perhaps a less degree Harry B. Smith, the librettist, and the entire organization of the Bostonians certainly deserved the plaudits bestowed generously upon them last night at the Knickerbocker Theatre for the success achieved by the new opera, "The Serenade," which was given its first New York performance. From the finished spirit that pervaded it throughout, the fact was established that the Western experience of the company with the score had been most beneficial. Mr. Herbert conducted in person, and at the close of Act II. the principals, the composer and the librettist were called before the curtain for the usual interpolated dialogue which every listener enjoys, especially when it is well spoken.

Mr. Smith animadverted against himself in what he had to say and remarked that if anybody in the house wished to ask any questions he would endeavor to elucidate obscure points in the plot. His self-abnegation was quite unnecessary, for the story of "The Serenade" is intelligibly narrated, and it is carried forward on a current of music that is melodious, wholesome, and sane from opening phrase to the last chord of the triumphant finale.

The story has to deal with a Spanish young woman who falls in love, not with a baritone, but with the song he sings, and while she coquets with the singer and divers other individuals in the progress of the comedy, the composer enjoys limitless opportunities of coquetting with the serenade. So that the opera may be said to turn upon a tune if you please. The monks in a monastery are taught it by an irresponsible brigand, who is alternately robber and cowled brother of the institution. The nuns in an adjoining convent sings it, apparently having learned it by absorption, and the divided stage scene in the second act was richly humorous, although decidedly unconventional, and the informalities practiced gave a great deal of pleasure to the liberal-minded audience.

But it is not alone in his handling of the serenade on which the story turns that Mr. Herbert has demonstrated his absolute mastery of the difficult art of telling a musical story without wearying his auditory with interpolated horseplay or killing it with reminiscences of better or worse music composed long before. The Postillion's song in the first act, with its climaxing chorus; the Bolero in Act II., which sets the monks to flirting with their heels; the charming romance for the tenor in Act III.—all were quite a sufficient proclamation of originality and power. Of the performance it may be said that it was beyond quibble, and it would be quite unnecessary to say more even in an individual way of the Bostonians. The stage setting was in keeping with its attendant features.

WHAT MATTERS IT?

Al Dunlap in Chicago Inter Ocean.

What matters it if on the morn
Dull mists obscure and darken,
And nature's charms droop low, forlorn,
As if to grief they'd hearken?
If later on the glorious sun
Bursts forth in all its glory,
'Tis as if day had just begun
And clouds were but a story.

What matters it if life's young dream
Be sometimes rudely shattered,
And often hopes that brightest seem
Be darkened, torn, and scattered,
If after all our guiding star
Full bright and clear emerges,
And fairer still, no more afar,
Our grief to sunshine verges?

What matters it if on the sea
The ship may fight and tremble,
Tossed here and yon as winds decree
Where furies wild assemble,
If, when the tempest voice is stilled
And storm gods have retreated,
She still sails on, with glory filled,
Full tried and not defeated?

What matters it when life is done,
If, when we look behind us,
We see no glorious victories won
Or earthly ties that bind us,
If, looking forward to the day,
We see a hopeful gleaming,
With angels smiling on the way
And radiant sunlight streaming?

God will forgive our many sins,
Will heal hearts that are broken,
Bind up the wounds when life begins,
Blot out words we have spoken.
What matter it, then, after all,
If hearts with grief are beating?
We are but waiting for the call
And God's eternal greeting.

NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD

Death of Lord Justice Sir Edward Ebenezer Kay Reported from London.

CAREER OF DISTINGUISHED MAN

Ambassador Bayard Will Leave London for Paris To-day—The Parliamentary Inquiry Into the Transvaal Raid Resumed.

LONDON, March 16.—The Right Hon. Sir Edward Ebenezer Kay, a Lord Justice of Appeal, is dead.

Sir Edward Ebenezer Kay, brother of Sir James Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart., formerly Secretary of the Committee of Council on Education, and of Joseph Kay, Q. C., Judge of the Manchester and Salford Palatine Court, and son of Robert Kay, was born on July 2, 1822, in Meadowcroft, near Rochdale, England. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was graduated B. A. in 1844, and secured his Master's degree in 1847. He adopted the legal profession and read law with George Lake Russell until he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, in Trinity Term, 1847. He became authorized reporter in the Court of Lord Hatherley, then Vice Chancellor Wood. In 1866 he obtained the honor of a silk gown and practiced as a Queen's Counsel in the court presided over successively by Vice Chancellors Wood, Gifford, James, and Bacon.

In April, 1878, he relinquished the leadership of that court, and confined his practice to special business and to the House of Lords. On March 30, 1881, he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court, on the resignation of Vice Chancellor, afterward Sir Richard, Malins. In 1882 he was knighted by the Queen at Windsor. He became Lord Justice of Appeal Nov. 11, 1890, succeeding Sir H. Colton.

Up to the time of his death Sir Edward Ebenezer Kay had resided in Norfolk, where he owned the estate of Thorpe Abbotts, near Scole. In 1850 he married Miss Mary Valence French, daughter of the Rev. Dr. William French, then Master of Jesus College, Cambridge, and Canon of Ely Cathedral. She died in 1880.

Sir Edward Ebenezer Kay was the author of "Kay's Reports" and a part of "Kay and Johnson's Reports."

MR. BAYARD GOING TO PARIS.

Second Secretary Carter Will Act as Charge d'Affaires.

LONDON, March 16.—The Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador, with his family, will leave for Paris to-morrow, traveling in a special saloon car to Dover and crossing the Channel to Calais in the state cabin of the steamer. It is Mr. Bayard's expectation that while in Paris he will meet Wayne MacVeagh, United States Ambassador to Italy, who recently left Rome on his way home, and was erroneously reported to have sailed from Southampton for New York last Saturday.

In the absence of Mr. Bayard from London, Mr. J. R. Carter, Second Secretary of the American Embassy, will act as Charge d'Affaires, Mr. J. R. Roosevelt, the senior Secretary, having resigned on account of ill health.

Mr. Bayard has written a letter to the Right Hon. George Faudel-Phillips, Lord Mayor of London, thanking him for the banquet given in his honor at the Mansion House on March 2. Mr. Bayard dwells upon the motive and meaning of the resolved good will and friendly understanding the banquet proclaimed, and says it was, indeed, a memorable occasion, which will be marked by a white stone in the social and political annals of Great Britain and the United States.

More Troops Needed at Manila.

MADRID, March 16.—The Archbishop of Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, has cabled to the authorities here that 20,000 additional troops, to reinforce the Spanish soldiery there, are imperatively necessary, and that there should be no delay in forwarding them.

COMMUTERS' DAY OF TRIUMPH.

Bill to Allow Them to Carry Packages Passed the Senate.

Commuters on the New Jersey Central Railroad felt very happy yesterday when they read that what is known as the Commuters' bill, that allows passengers to carry on the trains whatever packages they need to have with them, had passed the Senate in Trenton, N. J., without opposition.

Many suburban residents, as they crowded into the Liberty Street ferryhouse, carried packages. What opposition was made by the railroad people in the railroad station on the New Jersey side was very weak indeed. The passengers insisted on taking their packages in with them, and the railroad people probably did not think it worth while to continue their obstinacy until the bill should actually become a law by the Governor's signature.

A commuter who had two large packages was about to let them go into the baggage car, when he was shown the dispatch from Trenton announcing the passage of the commuters' bill. His face broadened into a wide smile, and then he said: "I guess I'll make a fight for these packages to-day and take them in with me, and I don't suppose the railroad people will think it worth while kicking any longer."

When the passenger got across he rushed off to his train. A railroad employe told him to put his baggage into the baggage car.

"You'd better read the papers, young man," said the triumphant passenger. "The commuters' bill has passed, and these packages are going with me." And he made his way into the car, packages and all.

A tall woman came sailing down the platform for another train with five packages in her arms. An employe hinted that she had better have them put in the baggage car.

"I'll do nothing of the kind. I guess I can carry them myself," she replied.

"The car is crowded, and there will soon be hardly any standing room," remarked the conductor."

"Well, and whose fault is that?" snapped the woman. "If the railroad company had any decency it would hitch on more cars."

Further opposition was withdrawn, and the conductor politely helped her to board the train with her packages.

REPORT OF CUBAN VICTORY.

A Spanish Train Said to Have Been Blown Up in Pinar del Rio.

HAVANA, March 16, via Key West, Fla., March 16.—A rumor gained currency this afternoon that the Spaniards had met with a great disaster in Pinar del Rio Province.

It was reported that a Government train had been blown up by the rebels, over a hundred troops being killed and wounded.

Cubans gave full credence to this statement, but the Spanish officials denied it.

The affair is said to have occurred last Wednesday or Thursday.

Mr. Cleveland at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Va., March 16.—The Government lighthouse tender Violet arrived here at 7 o'clock to-night from Corrituck Sound with ex-President Cleveland and party aboard. They will remain aboard the Violet until 8 A. M., when they will leave for Washington on the lighthouse tender Maple.

Seventh Regiment Marksmen.

Marksmanship medals were presented to members of the Seventh Regiment last night at the armory in the presence of a fashionable assemblage. The occasion was enlivened by a dress parade and by a band concert.

THE PRISON LABOR PROBLEM.

A Charge that the Free School-Book Bill Contains a "Job."

ALBANY, March 16.—At a conference held to-day between the State Prison Commission, representatives of printing houses and organized labor unions of this State, James Ryan, representing the National Lithographers' Union, stated that he had information that a bill introduced in the Legislature by Assemblyman Baker for the purpose of printing text books in the State prisons for poor school children is the nucleus of a scheme on the part of the American Book Trust to establish a large printing plant at Sing Sing prison, and he understood that Superintendent of Insurance Payn was connected with a lithographing firm in New York City which was to print the pictures for these books.

The entire subject of employing convicts was discussed in a general way, but the major part of the discussion was relative to the printing industry. It was said there were but thirty-five printers in the State prisons, and that the establishment of a printing plant would not only be unjust to employing printers, but would make skilled workmen of an undesirable element in society.

The representatives of organized labor presented the following rules to govern the employment of prisoners which it was stated fully satisfied the objections of all laboring men. They are:

First—That all convicts be employed in making their own wearing apparel; in doing the necessary farm work for the prisons, and in making repairs and improvements.

Second—That all labor in excess of what is necessary to supply the wants of the convicts be used in providing the inmates of the State insane hospitals with clothing, food, &c.

Third—That all able-bodied short-term men be employed at road building.

Fourth—That no United States prisoners sentenced without the State be received in a prison within the State.

The Prison Commission will consider these propositions in the morning.

President Stewart announced that under the present law the commission was compelled to print departmental reports in the State prisons, and this developed a vigorous protest from both President Donnelly of the New York Typographical Union and Delegate Thomas Fitzgerald of the Albany Typographical Union to the teaching of the printing trade to the prisoners.

Mr. Donnelly said that it was understood that an effort would shortly be made to teach to a large number of men in Sing Sing Prison the art of setting type, and he did not think that it was just to that trade to increase its ranks by adding thereto a host of State felons. In conjunction with this, Mr. E. J. Farrell entered his protest on behalf of the Book Binding Unions of the State against any binding of State documents being done by convicts. He directed his argument mainly against the Baker Free Text Book bill, which was an opening wedge, in his estimation, for the carrying on of a grand scheme of printing and binding in the prisons.

Delegate Freckleton spoke against the use of machinery of any kind.

At the conclusion of the hearing, President Stewart announced that it was the desire of the commission to carry on prison industry in a manner which would not conflict with the desires of laboring men in the State, and that it was putting forth an effort to do the best it could in that direction. Various schemes had been devised, among which was to send the convicts to school and teach them, but he did not think that such occupation could be substituted for manual labor when the law specifically states that certain prisoners shall be employed at hard labor, and the Constitution explicitly imposes upon the State Prison Commission the duty of providing employment for the prisoners of the State.

A VETERAN TO M'KINLEY.

He Writes Asking for a Pension on the Grounds of Common Justice.

To His Excellency, William McKinley, the President:

May I be favored with a hearing of a very humble plea? I want a pension; want it bad, and as soon as possible. Not that according to my understanding of the law, I am entitled to one; but because of justice. I served faithfully for three years in the One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment, New York Volunteers, Company E, was never absent from the regiment, and did the duties assigned me as faithfully and well as any other man.

Why I and a few others who have never applied for a pension because too conscientious to swear to that which, if not absolutely false, is at least subject to serious doubt, should not receive pensions is most aggravatingly strange. The fact is patent on every hand that every unprincipled bummer, deserter, and dead-beat draws a pension, (I want it distinctly understood I say nothing against deserving men;) while I and such as I are the only men debarred from its benefit, I regard it the wickedest piece of injustice ever practiced on earth. There is not a town or section in this country but contains men who were just as sound as I am after the war, and remained so until this tempting and vitiating legislation was enacted, and now they have so far deteriorated that they draw from $8 to $50 and as high as $75 a month pension. Not only have these laws, or the manner they are executed, made it possible to practice these deceptions on the Government; but they have encouraged them to be dishonest with their friends and neighbors at home; so an honest creditor cannot collect of them an honest debt, which reduces them to mere irresponsible minors.

Yes, your Excellency, I, too, want a pension, while in addition to all this, young widows, who were possibly unborn at the time of the war and their children draw pensions, while Congress is passing special acts for special persons by the thousands, many of which are so positively unjust that they can be called nothing less than a loot on the Treasury. Now, Mr. President, I am not so ignorant as not to know that you have nothing to do directly with the making of laws; but if there is anything in this plain (and perhaps somewhat unrefined) letter contained which recommends itself to your favorable consideration, you may in your present exalted position do something by way of recommending such legislation which will include this comparatively small class i represent on the list of pensioners, and thereby not only do justice to us, but lay the foundation for the stoppage of fraud and deception which is so evident on every hand and so freely expressed by the great majority of the people.

Let us have some commonsense justice and less soft sentiment in this business.

"FRED MEYER.

Johnstown, N. Y., March 9, 1897.

Greater New York Name Condemned.

The thirty-ninth annual meeting of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society was held Monday night at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street, and the President, Andrew C. Zabriskie, read an address wherein he condemned the name of Greater New York, and likewise deplored the idea of calling the new city Manhattan. The society, which now numbers 244 members, elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, A. C. Zabriskie; First Vice President, John M. Dodd, Jr.; Second Vice President, Henry Russell Drowne; Recording Secretary, Bauman L. Belden; Corresponding Secretary, J. Sandford Saltus; Treasurer, Charles Pryor; Librarian, Herbert Valentine; Curator, Edward Groh.

The Robert Ray Hamilton Fountain.

The executors of the late Robert Ray Hamilton are preparing to carry out that bequest which provides for the expenditure of $10,000 on a fountain to be erected in some public place. If permission can be had from the proper authorities the new park at Twenty-fifth Street and Ninth Avenue, close by the old Hamilton homestead, will be selected. Designs for the fountain may be sent to the Hon. John C. O'Conor, 62 Wall Street, prior to May 1, 1897.

Larceny with a Bad Check.

William A. Hazard of 91 Norwood Avenue, Brooklyn, was found guilty of grand larceny in the second degree yesterday afternoon before Recorder Goff in Part IV., General Sessions, on the complaint of Michael E. Hemmendinger, a diamond broker. Hazard's check for $180 in payment for certain diamonds was returned, so the broker alleged, as worthless.

MISS AMY BUSBY EXPLAINS.

What She Says of the Announcement About Her Marriage.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 16.—Amy Busby, the actress, arrived in this city today and is now at the home of her father, Thomas M. Busby. Miss Busby dictated the following statement contradicting the announcement of her coming marriage to William Gillette, and also as to her reasons for leaving the "Secret Service" company, now playing in Boston.

"In the first place, I am not going to marry anybody. In the next place, I am not engaged to Mr. Gillette, and I am not going to marry him. We are good friends, that is all. I did not leave Mr. Frohman's company because of any disagreement with Mr. Frohman or Mr. Gillette, or with any one else, or because of any of the reasons stated in the newspapers. I left entirely of my own free will. I had been playing the part of Edith Varney, in "Secret Service" for nearly thirty weeks without missing a single performance. I played all last Summer in "Gay Parisians" with only two and a half weeks' intermission for rest.

"As a result of this long season of work I began to find myself not quite well. As the American season of "Secret Service" only lasts six weeks longer, and as I had no intention of appearing with the company in London for the English run, which opens May 15, I concluded to stop playing for the remainder of the season for the sake of my health. I got through my last performance, which was the Wednesday matinée of last week, only with the aid of a physician, and Miss Walsh played Edith Varney that evening."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Marshall P. Wilder will give his entertainment at the Lakewood Hotel, Lakewood, N. J., Saturday.

Nearly all of the members of the "Sign of the Cross" company will sail for England to-day on the Germanic.

The one hundredth performance of "Under the Red Robe" at the Empire Theatre will be given next Monday night. Handsome souvenirs will commemorate the occasion.

"Rosemary" will be given at the Harlem Opera House next week. The pretty play, which had a successful run at the Empire Theatre, will be acted with the original cast, including John Drew and Maude Adams.

"The Prisoner of Zenda," with Isabel Irving as Flavia, will be presented at the Grand Opera House next week. The cast includes Howard Gould, Maude Odell, Walter S. Hale, Mervyn Dallas, and others.

It is said that Henry C. Miner and his wife, formerly Anne O'Neill, will leave New York Friday for an extended trip abroad. It is also stated that Mr. Miner's son will look after all theatrical interests during his absence.

Oscar Hammerstein received a cablegram yesterday from Dan Leno, the English comedian, stating that his inability to cancel part of his pantomime engagements would necessitate his postponing his appearance at the Olympia until April 12.

Jerome H. Eddy will give an entertainment at the Fourteenth Street Theatre next Sunday night. Among those who will take part in the varied programme are William Collier, Samuel Edwards, Zelma Rawlston, Paula Edwards, Louise Allen, Alonzo Hatch, and Powell, the magician.

The repertoire of German opera at the Metropolitan Opera House next week will include a performance of Beethoven's opera "Fidelio," with Mme. Lehmann as Fidelio and Herr Kalisch as Floreston. On Wednesday evening "Siegfried" will be given, with Mme. Nordica as Brünnhilde and Herr Kraus as Siegfried. This will be Mme. Nordica's only appearance in this rôle.

A "professional matinée" of "My Friend from India" was given at Hoyt's Theatre yesterday afternoon. Admission was granted only to actors and actresses who could not attend at any other time. Every seat was occupied, admission being denied nearly 400 applicants. The one hundred and fiftieth performance of the farce will be celebrated March 29 by the distribution of souvenirs.

The engagement of Miss Sophie Traubmann of the Metropolitan Opera Company to Charles Patzowsky of the firm of Meyer, Jonasson & Co. will in all probability be announced on the return of the company to New York. Mr. Patzowsky does not deny the fact of the engagement, but prefers to wait until his distinguished fiancée arrives before making the formal announcement.

"In Gayest Manhattan" will not be presented at Koster & Bial's to-morrow night. The management announces that it has deemed it advisable to change the date to Monday, when the vaudeville will probably be produced. Mr. Hammerstein is kept busy rehearsing his burlesque, "Mrs. Radley Barton's Ball," or "In Greater New York," which will be presented at Olympia, also on Monday night, and on Tuesday Theodore Moss will present another new burlesque at Wallack's, the title of which is "Miss Manhattan." It is noteworthy that the titles of the three pieces are so much alike.

To-night "Tristan und Isolde" will be given at the Opera House, with Mme. Lehmann as Isolde and Paul Kalisch as Tristan. On Friday "Die Meistersinger," with Emil Fischer as Hans Sachs and Mme. Gadski as Eva, will be presented. On Saturday afternoon "Lohengrin" will be repeated, with the same cast as on Monday night, with the exception that Herr Kraus will be Lohengrin instead of Herr Kalisch. This will be the only joint appearance of Mme. Lehmann and Mme. Nordica at a matinée, and will be the last matinée performance of this opera during the present season. The praise accorded Mme. Nordica's Elsa and the success made by Frau Lehmann as Ortrud make this production of "Lohengrin" interesting.

Conlin to Show Discrimination.

Edward Corey, who was arrested, with a couple of hundred others, last week, on the occasion of the raid on the Newmarket by the police, called yesterday on President Roosevelt and protested that the arrests of himself and the inmates of his place were unwarranted. Mr. Roosevelt told Corey that his arrest was a proper one. Chief Conlin, after Corey's departure, said: "I have determined that in future raids discrimination will be shown. I shall instruct Inspectors and Captains that they must consult with the Magistrates who issue warrants as to whether proprietors only or all the inmates shall be arrested."

Grant Monument Committees.

The first meeting of the Press Committee of the Grant Monument Committee, which will have charge of the ceremonies on April 27, was held yesterday in the Mayor's office. It was decided to issue a handsome programme, which will be a souvenir of the day. It will be artistically printed, and will be sold for a price only large enough to cover the cost.

Mayor Strong yesterday appointed Elihu Root Chairman of the Executive Committee, in place of Cornelius N. Bliss, who has resigned.

The Naval Committee will meet to-day at 4 P. M. at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and the Executive Committee will meet at the same place in the evening.

Heerwagen Divorce Case Verdict.

The suit for divorce of Edward C. Heerwagen against his wife, Ellen L. Heerwagen, was concluded in Trial Term, Part XI., of the Supreme Court, yesterday, before Justice MacLean, the jury finding the defendant guilty as charged, and that the offense had been committed without the knowledge or procurement of the husband. This verdict does away with the charge made by the defendant that the plaintiff and others had conspired to furnish evidence against her.

National Academy Art Students.

The Society of National Academy Art Students will give its annual entertainment to-morrow for the benefit of a prize fund. This fund will provide for an art scholarship, to be awarded by competition to a student of the academy. The entertainment will be held at the Young Men's Christian Association Building, corner of Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue. There will be a musical programme and tableaus.

Lowery Held Without Bail.

Robert Lowery of 515 West Forty-eighth Street, whose wife, Kate, was found dead in their apartments last Friday with her body covered with bruises, was held without bail by Coroner Tuthill yesterday to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A LENTEN SEASON WEDDING

The Marriage of Miss Elizabeth M. Coster to Alfred E. Schermerhorn.

CROWD AT GRACE CHURCH.

One of the Most Notable Events of the Season—Features of the Ceremony—Plans of the Newly Married Couple—Some of Those Present.

One of the notable society weddings of the Lenten season was that of Miss Elizabeth Mary Coster, daughter of Mrs. Charles R. Coster of 27 West Eleventh Street, to Alfred Egmont Schermerhorn, son of Mrs. Alfred Schermerhorn of 441 Park Avenue, and a Yale graduate of the class of '95, which was celebrated in Grace Church yesterday at noon, in the presence of nearly 1,500 friends and relatives of the bride and bridegroom.

The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, conducted the ceremony. The floral decorations of the church were artistically arranged, green and white being the prevailing colors. Within the chancel were large silver vases filled with long-stemmed Easter lilies, which contrasted finely with the dark green background formed of banks of palms and potted tropical plants.

The bride was given away by her brother, William B. Coster. She wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with point lace, and a veil of Brussels point lace, an heirloom that has been in the possession of the family for several generations. In her coiffure were sprays of orange blossoms, and a diamond sunburst, the gift of the bridegroom, and at her throat were clasped three diamond stars, the gift of Mrs. Coster. Instead of a bouquet the bride carried an ivory prayer book with a loose bunch of lilies of the valley.

Miss Ethel Iselin was maid of honor and wore a costume of pale green taffeta silk. The bridesmaids, who were Miss Louise Scott and Miss Anna Rutherford Peabody, wore gowns of pale green mousseline de soie, trimmed with chiffon and lace, and picture hats of green, with large black plumes. The bridesmaids and maid of honor carried ivory prayer books, mounted in gold, gifts of the bride. For the bridegroom, F. Lawrence Lee was best man, and the ushers were Townsend Adee, Jameson Cotting, George Batcheller, and George Phelps.

A pretty feature of the marriage ceremony was the singing of "O Perfect Love" by Harry Smith, the boy soprano of the Grace Church choir. Assisting the ushers were little Henry Coster Steers, the nephew of the bride, and Amos Schermerhorn, nephew of the bridegroom.

After the ceremony at the church a wedding breakfast was served at Sherry's, at which, besides the bridal party, only a small number of immediate relatives were present. The newly-wedded couple left in the afternoon for a week's Southern trip. They sail on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. on March 27 for an extensive European trip, and on their return will reside in New York.

Some of the guests at the church were Mrs. F. C. Wilmerding, Mrs. Coster, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, the Misses Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Coster, Mr. and Mrs. Steers, W. B. Coster, Miss Wilmerding, Miss Julia Coster, Mrs. Lydig, Mrs. C. Henry Coster, Mrs. Henry Steers, Mrs. Richard Steers, Miss Walters, the Misses Scott, John Iselin, Miss R. Iselin, Miss C. Manice, Mrs. Peabody, Miss Helen Peabody, George Peabody, Mrs. L. C. Jones, Mrs. Weismann, Mrs. C. Iselin, Mrs. James Strong, Miss Strong, Mrs. C. De Rham, Mrs. Bond, Mrs. John Davis, Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Adee, Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Miss Benedict, Mrs. Le Grand Benedict, Mrs. F. Benedict, Mrs. Collier, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Davis, Mrs. Stockton Colt, Mrs. John Knapp, Miss Gilbert, Miss Knapp, Mrs. David King, Miss King, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Miss Fitzgerald, Mrs. N. Lord, Mrs. F. Kernochan, Mrs. William Manice, Mrs. Clement Moore, Mrs. G. Morrison, Mrs. Morris, Miss Morris, G. Myers, Mrs. F. Neilson, R. Rives, Miss Neilson, Mrs. W. A. Smith, W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. John Townsend, Mrs. Duncan Wood, Mrs. Eben Wright, Mrs. Alfred Schermerhorn, and Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Schermerhorn.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF A CHURCH.

Tableaux Vivants at Berkeley Lyceum to Help St. Ignatius Loyola.

The tableaux vivants given under the patronage of Mrs. J. W. Grace and Mrs. W. H. Sadlier last night in Berkeley Lyceum was a very pretty affair and a success financially and socially. The proceeds are for the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, at Park Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street, which is not yet fully furnished. There was a large attendance.

The pictures were cast within a large frame set on the Lyceum stage. "Galatea" was the first picture, by Mrs. Rhodes. "Artist Sketching Spring" followed, Miss Lauterbach and H. C. Kerr appearing. A third picture was a spectacular and dramatic cast, "Pirates of the Mediterranean Throwing Dice for Their Captives." The pirates were H. Huse, H. O'Connor, W. R. Grace, Jr., and W. Moran, and the captives were Miss McClure, Miss Louise Leary, Miss F. Lauterbach, and Miss M. Bradley. Miss Keyes posed as "Priscilla" in the next picture. "Toreador and Carmen," by Miss Hoag and Francis J. Grace, was followed by "Elaine" of Rosenthal's painting, by B. R. Loomis and Miss Sadlier. In the next picture, which was "Guinevere Saying Farewell to Arthur," were Miss McClure, Francis Grace, Jr., Miss Scott, Miss Hoag, and Mrs. Kerr. "Venice Offering Homage to Catherine" and "Marguerite at Her Wheel" followed.

Especially interesting was the picture "Diana or Christ?" from "Hypatia," in which C. Kerr, Mr. Kerr, [illegible] Field, Miss Keyes, Miss M. Leydon, Dr. Rockwell, H. B. Loomis, W. Moran, and Richard Leydon. A picture, "Screen Scene from 'School for Scandal,'" was amusing, and was presented to the music of "Here's to the Maiden of Rashful Fifteen." Concluding the tableaus was "The First Minuet."

Norman Johnson, Mrs. Ella Joslin Horne, and Miss None also entertained. Geissmann's orchestra played. The ushers were W. B. Franklin, Stewart Inglehart, M. Hacket, and Louis J. Scott. A number of distinguished guests were present. Bishop Farley and Mrs. Augustin Daly were among the box holders.

Society Notes.

A dinner party was given by Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod at their residence, 11 East Ninth Street, last evening. Covers were laid for sixteen.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Hall Watson entertained at dinner at their residence, 671 Fifth Avenue, last evening, in honor of Miss Lillian Stokes and Robert McMaster Gillespie, whose engagement has been announced.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the University Settlement held a tea yesterday afternoon at the University Settlement Building, 26 Delancey Street. The tea was given to allow the women who are interested in the movement an opportunity to inspect the building and get an insight into the work. It was in charge of Mrs. William C. Whitney, Mrs. James W. Markoe, Mrs. William Douglas, Mrs. John A. Lowry, Mrs. Edward S. Mead, and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer. A second tea will be given next Tuesday.

The second of Miss Lalla Baldwin Morton's lectures on "Mexico" was attended by a large society delegation at the Waldorf yesterday morning. In an interesting and instructive manner, Miss Morton told of the period of the "Conquest." Her next lecture will be on March 23. Among the many patronesses are Mrs. Edward Renshaw Jones, Mrs. Cortlandt Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Miss Helen Miller Gould, Mrs. C. Frederic Frothingham, and Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger.

St. David's Society Officers.

The St. David's Society has elected the following officers: President—Col. Charles F. James; Vice Presidents—Julien T. Davies and Dr. Warren H. James; Chaplain—The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan.

MISS FANNY BROCKMAN WEDS.

The Wealthy Liquor Dealer's Daughter Married Mark Alter.

Miss Fanny Brockman, daughter of Moritz Brockman, a wealthy liquor dealer of this city, was married yesterday afternoon to Mark Alter, a lawyer, of 23 Chambers Street, in Vienna Hall, Fifty-eighth Street, near Lexington Avenue. Rabbi David Sonnenschein of St. Louis officiated.

At the end of the ballroom an altar had been erected, decorated with palms and lilies. Before this, in the presence of about fifty guests, the Jewish marriage ritual was performed. Police Commissioner Roosevelt dropped in for a few moments to congratulate the bride.

The bridesmaids were Miss Bertha Herzberg, Miss Nora Herzberg, Miss Jennie L. Stern, and Miss Lillian Brockman. Mrs. Joseph Saxl was maid of honor. The best man was S. Richard Morris.

The guests included Mr. Moritz Brockman and wife, Isidor Gross and wife, the grandparents of the bride; Dr. Joseph Saxl and his wife, a sister of the bride; B. H. Hartmann, Walter Keech, Taylor Kaliski, Joseph Kaliski, Thomas Grady, B. Katz, S. A. Herfath, Miss Davidson, Mr. N. Cohen and wife, Mr. W. Cohen and wife, Miss Annie Zion, Calvin Baker, Charles Gross, Samuel Wolf, Julius Alter, and Nathan Alter.

A supper was served after the ceremony, and in the evening a reception was given by the bride's father in honor of the affair.

The couple will make their home in a brownstone house, at 155 East Seventy-second Street, which has been elegantly furnished and presented to them by Mr. Brockman.

Smith—Lowerre.

Miss Adeline Palmer Lowerre and Charles David Smith were married last evening, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Lowerre, Jr., 45 East Sixty-seventh Street. The Rev. Dr. Longacre of the Sixty-first Street and Madison Avenue Church performed the ceremony. The bride wore a handsome gown of ivory satin, trimmed with point and duchess lace, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and Bride Roses. Her sister, Miss Pamella Lowerre, maid of honor, was attired in yellow Brussells net over yellow satin, and carried purple orchids and violets. There were no bridesmaids. The best man was the bridegroom's brother, H. V. B. Smith, and the Messrs. Thomas H. Lowerre, Thomas P. Black, Andrew Corre, and Dr. C. M. Skellen were the ushers.

Hewitt—Evans.

Mary Brown Evans, daughter of E. D. Evans of Mystic, Conn., was married yesterday afternoon to Percy Hewitt of Pequonnock, Conn., at the residence of her sister, Dr. Adelia B. Barber, 182 West Eightieth Street. The wedding was a quiet affair, and was attended only by members of the family and a few intimate friends. The Rev. Frank R. Moore of the Calvary Baptist Church officiated.

SEVEN TOLLGATES DESTROYED.

One of the Keepers Shot for Trying to Save His House.

HARRODSBURG, Ky., March 16.—Tollgate raiders from Washington and Anderson Counties swooped down on Mercer County toll gates Sunday night and destroyed seven of them on the Mackville, Cornishville, and Oakdale turnpikes.

On the Mackville road Creed Edrington, keeper of the gate, and his wife and children were forced to remain in the house at the muzzle of revolvers, while the raiders set it on fire. They were not permitted to come out until the roof was falling in. All their household goods and wearing apparel were destroyed.

On the Cornishville Road, six miles from here, they set fire to a tollhouse occupied by Carroll Adkinson. He tried to extinguish the flames, although the raiders threatened to kill him if he didn't allow the house to burn. After warning him several times to desist, they opened fire on him with their revolvers, wounding him dangerously in the face and neck. His condition is critical. He recognized several of the raiders, and his four brothers, all desperate men, swear they will avenge the wrong done their brother, and it is likely more bloody work will follow.

The Governor has been appealed to by the County Judge to offer a reward for the parties who shot Adkinson.

MINSTREL COES PASSES AWAY.

One of the Founders of the Old Backus Company.

BOSTON, March 16.—George H. Coes, the old-time minstrel, died at his residence in Cambridge this morning. He had been a sufferer for many years from an attack of paralysis. His wife, who had nursed him during his long illness, was at his bedside when he passed away.

He was born in Providence, R. I., in 1828. In 1852 he went to California, where he met Charley Backus, and together they formed the famous Backus minstrels. He next went to New York and played in minstrelsy, subsequently reorganizing the Backus minstrels, who made a trip to China. In 1871 he became associated with Luke Schoolcraft, and the pair played together for many years.

Mr. Coes's home had been in Cambridge since 1874. His old partner Schoolcraft lived in an adjoining house up to the time of his death.

WOMAN REPULSES REGULATORS

Wounds Several Men Who Call to Whip Her.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 16.—Rebecca Jones, daughter of "Old Clohe" Jones, a feud leader of Knott County, repulsed a band of regulators at her father's home Saturday night.

The regulators had come to whip her and her lover, "Bill" Jacobs. She was alone, and after the mob had stated its errand, she rushed to the door with a large revolver in each hand and began firing. Several of her would-be assailants were slightly wounded. She says she recognized a number of them.

Her father was connected with the famous Jones-Underwood feud, which resulted in taking off ten or a dozen mountaineers.

RHODE ISLAND BANK FAILS.

The Phenix Savings Bank Suspends After Office Hours.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 16.—The Phenix Savings Bank of Phenix, R. I., suspended payment yesterday and refused deposits.

This bank has been the favorite depository for the people of the whole Pawtuxet Valley. The funds of several beneficiary societies were deposited there. The Société St. Jean Baptiste is said to have over $3,000 of its funds in this bank.

The failure in no way affects the Phenix National Bank, which has its rooms in the same building.

Expulsion of Millington.

NEWARK, N. J., March 16.—At a meeting of the congregation of the Fairmount Baptist Church to-night the Rev. E. J. Oldknow Millington was expelled from the pastorate of the church and Mrs. Dorothy Dickerson and Mr. Millington were excluded from fellowship in the church. This is the sequel of the recent story of this couple's elopement.

Anonymous Gift of $5,000.

NEWARK, N. J., March 16.—A Morristown lady, whose name was withheld, tonight subscribed $5,000 toward lifting the $486,000 debt hanging over the American Baptist Home Mission and the American Baptist Missionary Society. John D. Rockefeller last January agreed to give $250,000 if an equal amount were subscribed by others.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Capt. Martin Cramer.

Capt. Martin Cramer, a well-known seaman of this harbor, died on Sunday evening at his home, 13 St. Luke's Place, after an attack of heart trouble, which had lasted several months. He was born Feb. 10, 1853, at Kingston, on the Hudson, and received his education there. His father was a boatman. He learned seamanship while a young man and then came to this city about twenty years ago. As he was well qualified for the work of piloting he engaged in that calling, and prospered so that he was able to eventually purchase a boat of his own, the George S. Schultz, which he captained. The Schultz was a steam tug, paying in the East and North Rivers and waters in the neighborhood of this city. Capt. Cramer was well known among the boatmen of this harbor, with whom he was unusually popular. He was an Odd Fellow and belonged to the Manhattan Harbor Association of Seamen and Pilots. Up to the time of his death he had lived on the lower west side, and five months ago he married Miss Gertrude Borchet of this city and settled in St. Luke's Place. She survives him, as does his sister, Mrs. Arden Hyde, also of this city. The funeral services will be held at Capt. Cramer's home at 8 o'clock this evening. The members of Manhattan Harbor, No. 12, A. A. of M., and P. of S. V., are invited to be present. The burial will be at Port Ewen, and the body will be taken thither on the train leaving Forty-second Street North River at 11:35 to-morrow morning.

Mrs. Marcilina Augusta Jones.

Mrs. Marcilina Augusta Jones died at the residence of her son, Edward E. Williams, 3 West Eighty-seventh Street, on Monday, aged seventy-six years. Mrs. Jones was born in July, 1821. She was the daughter of Eli Butler Wright and Helen Noé Hatfield of Pompey, Central New York. Her father's family was among the original settlers of that part of the State. Her first husband was Asa Sharkweather Williams of Pomepy. After his death, in 1853, she went to California, and became prominently identified with charitable and educational matters. She was a member of the Professional Women's League, and wrote both poetry and prose for Western publications. She was married in San Francisco to Charles C. Jones, well known on the Pacific coast, whom she survived a number of years. Only one child survives her—Mr. Williams, who is prominent in local Grand Army circles. Mrs. Jones returned from San Francisco a year ago, and died of heart trouble, aggravated by an attack of the grip. The funeral ceremonies occur at the Church of the Transfiguration at 10 o'clock this morning. The burial will be at Greenwood.

Thomas Steere.

Thomas Steere of Woonsocket, R. I., a retired lawyer and journalist, died yesterday, aged seventy-seven years. He had lived in Woonsocket over fifty years. He practiced law in Rhode Island about twenty years. He was United States Consul at Dundee, Scotland, during President Pierce's Administration. He was one of the first to enlist in his State in response to President Lincoln's call for troops, going out as Lieutenant in Gen. Burnside's regiment.

For thirty years he was engaged in editorial work for Providence papers. He was the chief editorial writer of The Journal, when it was controlled by Senator Anthony and George W. Danielson.

He served several times in the Legislature, and in 1853-4 was Speaker of the House.

Dr. Clark Wright.

Dr. Clark Wright died yesterday at his home, 165 West Eighty-fifth Street, in the thirty-eighth year of his age. Dr. Wright, son of the late Dr. Clark Wright, was born in this city, and was graduated from Yale College. He studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and completed his studies in London and Germany, remaining abroad several years. He was connected with the Roosevelt Hospital Out-Patient Clinic, and had established a considerable practice. He leaves a wife and one little daughter. The funeral services will occur at his home at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. Interment will be at Greenwood.

Mother Teresa.

Mother Teresa, Superior of the Presentation Nuns of St. Michael's, died at Mount St. Michael's Convent, at Greenridge, S. I., yesterday from pneumonia. Mother Teresa had been in charge of the convent at Greenridge since its inception twelve years ago. She was born in Ireland, where before she entered the order she was known as Miss Reynolds. She was seventy-two years of age. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM PATTERSON of Chatham, Mass., for many years a ship Captain, died Monday, aged ninety-four. He was the oldest resident of his town.

JONAS WADE TOWNLEY of Elizabeth, N. J., died yesterday, aged eighty-two years. He was born in Elizabeth. When a young man he was for a time in the dry goods store of Johnson, Magie & Co., in New York. In 1829, in company with his brother, he went to Fort Wayne, Ind., where they started a store in a log building. This was the beginning of the large business now conducted by the firm of J. W. Townley & Co. In 1857 Mr. Townley retired from the firm and came East. Thereafter he devoted much of his time to purchasing goods for the Fort Wayne store.

Mrs. MARY AGNES MCNULTY, wife of Henry T. McNulty, died at her home, 801 West End Avenue, on Monday, after an illness of three months. She was the daughter of Patr

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
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The State Trust Company
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Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

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FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS AND OF THE CAPITAL STOCK
OF
THE METROPOLITAN WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY (of Chicago.)

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests and to prepare a plan of reorganization. Holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their holdings with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, or the American Loan and Trust Company, 53 State Street, Boston, under an agreement dated January 30, 1897. Negotiable certificates of the Trust Company will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement can be had at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY on and after Tuesday, February 2, 1897.

Dated New York, January 30, 1897.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
} Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC & PACIFIC
Income Bonds
(Western Division.)
FINAL NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Committee now represent $5,400,000 of Bonds, being a majority held by the public, but owing to the delay necessarily elapsing in the receipt of bonds destined for deposit, an extension of time is hereby granted until the 22D INSTANT, on or before which date bonds must be deposited either with the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK or the AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON. Thereafter a penalty of one-half of one per cent. will be charged, but the Committee will not be under any obligation to receive deposits after date fixed as above.

JULES S. BACHE,
HENRY W. DODD,
WM. J. QUINLAN, JR.,
EDWIN EINSTEIN,
N. W. JORDAN,
Committee.

WILLIAM STRAUSS,
HENRY CRAWFORD,
Counsel.

New York, March 16, 1897.

Office of the Canton Co. of Baltimore.
N. E. Cor. Toone and Second Sts.,
Canton, Baltimore Co., Md.,
March 6, 1897.

By resolution of the Directors notice is hereby given to the Stockholders that twenty-five thousand dollars will be expended in the purchase of Shares of Capital Stock of the Canton Company of Baltimore.

All offers to sell must be in writing, and inclosed in sealed envelopes, and indorsed "Proposals to sell Stock."

All offers received before 12 o'clock noon on the 30th day of March, 1897, will be considered, and the said sum will be expended in the purchase of Shares offered at the lowest prices. The Company, however, reserves the right to reject any or all offers.

Such Stock when purchased will be canceled in accordance with the Charter.

W. B. BROOKS, Jr.,
President.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
NO. 10 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000
Authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, or Trustee, and is
A Legal Depository for Money.
Trustee of Mortgages of Corporations, and Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.
Interest Allowed on Deposits,
subject to check through New York Clearing-house.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
John Kean,
Amos T. French, } Vice-Presidents.
Chas. H. Smith, Sec'y. W. Pierson Hamilton, Treas.
Thos. F. Greene, Auditor.
Directors, 1897.
August Belmont, John Kean,
H. W. Cannon, John Howard Latham,
A. J. Cassatt, John G. Moore,
R. J. Cross, E. D. Randolph,
Rudolph Ellis, James O. Sheldon,
Amos T. French, Samuel Thorn s,
John N. A. Griswold, Edward Tuck,
H. L. Higginson, John L. Waerbury,
W. P. Hamilton, R. T. Wilson.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,250,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market fairly active and irregular.

Th Missouri Pacific situation disturbed all the rest of the stock market yesterday. Over 55,000 shares were traded in, larger transactions than have been recorded in that stock for many years. At the close of the day the stock was unchanged in price; though having opened at 19, it fell by noon to 15—a drop of 4 points, which was recovered rapidly just before the close. Yesterday's quotation at 15 was the lowest ever recorded.

***

Wall Street still persists in worrying over Missouri Pacific's financial status. Much of yesterdays' large transactions was doubtless attributable to plunging speculators on the short side, who later rushed to cover, but attending this sensational incident there have been developments significant quite beyond what any superficial consideration of stock market operations can disclose.

***

Representatives of the management state officially that no receivership proceedings are contemplated. Mr. George J. Gould says there is no warant for any suspicion that a receivership is even possible. Mr. Russell Sage to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES said: "No receivership plan is under consideration. Interest due April 1 will be paid just as usual. Sensational reports in Wall Street are untrustworthy. Stock market quotations have suffered because some professional speculators have made raids They have sold short beyond the point of prudence."

***

Sugar Trust stock was also traded in more than 50,000 shares yesterday, though it fell short of the aggregate in Missouri Pacific. As usual on ex dividend days the stock rose somewhat. It was not strong in early transactions, but at the end of the day it had regained half of its dividend. It has been a long while since so heavy a borrowing demand for Sugar has existed as now is discernible. It is easy to locate Stock Exchange houses who are loaning over 50,000 shares of stock every day now, and this does not take into account any of the scattering lots, but involves only some of the big accounts. It is a Wall Street maxim that danger lies in speculating on a short interest, for sometimes long stock sold is represented by borrowed stock till sellers find it politic to make open deliveries. When a short interest is extended, as is the present one in Sugar, it is largely guesswork whether it be a short interest that is real or apparent merely.

***

Wall Street sentiment continues bullish. Commission houses are not yet doing much business, but for the first time in a long while customers of such houses are being advised that opportunities finally have appeared in the stock market to make money on the long side.

***

Government bonds closed ⅛ lower for the 4s, 1907, registered, and for both the registered and coupon 4s, 1925. There were sales of $2,000 5s, registered, at 114¼; $1,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 111, and two lots of $500 each, 4s, 1907, coupon, at 113½.

***

In State bonds, $10,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 62⅝.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Sug. Refs.	1¼	Minn. & St. L.	1
Canada Southern	1⅛	N. Y. Central	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅞	N.Y.C. & St.L. 1st pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅞	N.Y.C. & St.L. 2d pf.	1
Del., Lack. & W.	1½	Nor. & West. pf.	⅞
Erie 2d pf.	½	St. P. & Omaha	⅞
Ill. Central	2⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	⅞
Ill. Steel Co.	1½	U. S. Rubber	1⅝
Manhattan	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	2⅝
N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	½	West. Union Tel.	1⅛

STOCKS DECLINED.

Brook. Un. Gas	⅝	Standard R. & T.	½
Consol. Gas	1⅛	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	1½
Pullman Car	1		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

At., Col. & Pac. 1st.	1	Peo., D. & E. 1st, Ev.	
A., J. C. & West. 1st.	1	Div.	2
Col., H. V. & T. 5s.	1¾	Pitts., Sh. & L.E. 1st.	1

BONDS DECLINED.

Iowa Cent. 1st	2½	L. & N. 1st, Pens. &	
Wabash 2d	2	At. 1st	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, 3½ per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $128,565,816; balances, $6,551,048; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $552,295.

Money on call in London, 1¼ per cent. Discount rate in open market, 1½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market easier. Posted rates unchanged at $4.86½ for sixty days, $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.85¼@$4.85½ for sixty-day bills, $4.86⅞@$4.87 for demand, $4.87¼ for cable transfers, and $4.84½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅞ and 95½, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—Par to 5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling ⅛c premium. St. Louis—Par to 25c premium.

***

The local money market continued fairly active yesterday, and the demand in all departments was brisk. Loans to importers for custom-house purposes were not as large as yesterday, but the demand from that quarter was still the feature of the day. In the call department the 2 per cent. rate is the generally accepted one. The banks are doing quite a fair amount of business at this price, and it is only in the larger loans on which the lesser figures are quoted. Time money is in good demand, and quoted rates are generally held to by lenders. Offerings are still liberal, but the increased demand has made the banks and other lenders somewhat more arbitrary in their dealings. Commercial paper rates show no change, and the supply has not increased to any extent during the past few days, but there is not the demand for bills that has existed for several weeks past. The activity in the other departments of the money market has drawn funds away from the commercial paper division.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New York for the week were valued at $7,015,834, against $8,968,018 in the preceding week, and $8,545,226 in the corresponding week of last year. Total exports since Jan. 1 $77,055,914, against $78,003,545 in the corresponding period of last year.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, 1¼, to 97¾; New York Central, ⅛, to 101⅞, and Reading, ⅛, to 13. Declined—St. Paul, ¼, to 80, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 51. Canadian Pacific sold at 53⅝, Erie at 14⅝, Erie first preferred at 34¼, and Atchison at 14⅝. British consols for money were firm at 112 1-16 for money and 112 3-16 for the account.

The Bank of England gained on balance £263,000 bullion. In Paris rentes sold at 102f 25c, ex interest, for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 16c.

RAILWAY BONDS FOR EUROPE.

Among the bond brokers and dealers in outside securities it is said that during the past month a number of street railway securities have been bought for foreign account. These bonds have been the securities of electric roads throughout the country, and they have all been of corporations prosperous enough to show surpluses after paying dividends on their common stock. It is said that these securities have been taken by a pool of foreign houses which has, for several months past, had a representative in this country. This representative in negotiating for blocks of securities first insisted that the company's books and accounts be laid open to him. Where this privilege was not allowed the syndicate's deputy refused absolutely to consider any offers.

RUMORS REGARDING OMAHA.

Wall Street is hearing a great deal about a combination between the Vanderbilt interests and various Western roads, and also much regarding financial changes which are to be made in the various railroad corporations comprising the Vanderbilt system. According to rumor yesterday, negotiations are pending looking to still closer relations between Chicago and Northwest and Omaha. It was said that Northwest will guarantee a fixed dividend on Omaha, and in some quarters it was predicted that this guarantee would be 3½ or 4 per cent.

It is the general impression in the Street that the recent buying of Omaha by Vanderbilt interests has been for something more than real speculative purposes, and all sorts of stories are about telling of various reasons for the movement in this stock. The talk of the Northwest guarantee is the most recent one of these.

COAL TRADE FACTS.

The Coal Trade Journal in its weekly review will say to-day:

"The anthracite trade is in a somewhat firmer condition, and, as our reports have shown during the past three weeks, there have been indications of a return of strength to this important industry. There is no longer the rush to sell at any price; in fact, the sales at present are in very small lots, and it is a fact that the restriction of the supply to the market requirements has been better maintained during the past six weeks than has been usual in recent years. It is this which gives that strength which is noticeable to the market, and so long as that view is taken by certain of those who are in control, there will be better results in the price realized. When it is possible to bring the dozen persons who are at the head of the producing companies to a unanimity of action, then there will be an end to the destructive competition which has been noted in recent years, and this fuel will be sold at a price commensurate with its value. A proper regard for the law of supply and demand is all that is needed, and concerted action upon this point is imperative.

"We see no reason why the coal that is to be disposed of this year should not bring to its owners a higher range of values than was the result of last year's transactions. Those financial reports which have been made public clearly show that there was nothing in the results of the business done in 1895-6 that should warrant a continuance of the methods adopted during those years in the marketing of anthracite. Now that so large a percentage of the shipments is of sizes upon which it is impossible to make any margin of profit, it is imperative that the other sizes should sell at a price at which there is to be had a return upon the investment. It is not necessary to make this rate at such a figure that it would in any way tend to a lessening of the demand, but steadiness of prices is the point desired. It is better for the miner, the operator, the carrier, the wholesaler, and retailer that this be attained and maintained.

"With the domestic sizes at an average of $4 per ton on the New York loading ports, and proportionately elsewhere, there is no cheaper and better fuel than anthracite. To bring about this result, the market requirements must be carefully studied, and there should be a rigid adherence to the law of supply and demand. If the persons in control adopt this as their platform, the financial results for 1897 will be all that could be desired."

"At the Eastward, hard coal is reported as quiet, so far as any demand is concerned, but a good Spring trade is looked for, though later than usual. Soft coal continues to be sold at low prices, with no signs of any improvement in the near future.

"Advices from Chicago are that anthracite circular is very well maintained in this territory. All the representatives of producers are understood to be adhering rigidly to the circular, and if there is any concession made at all, it is very trifling in comparison to the general trade. The volume of business moving is not very large, though it has been added somewhat by the weather. Bituminous coal has moved fairly well during the past week. Prices show very little variation. The Northwest was a good buyer, on account of the heavy snowstorm in that locality.

"It is not unlikely that the duty on coal will be increased to 75 cents per ton under the new tariff bill. In this connection, it is stated that in this event the Canadian Government would feel bound to impose a largely increased duty, not only on bituminous, but also a duty on anthracite coal. At the same time, it is learned that the great railway corporations are strongly urging further reductions in the Canadian duty on bituminous coals.

"In certain of the middle States—Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois—an effort is being made to bring about unity of action on the part of producers and sellers, so as to get more money for the coal. An effort is making by the operators of Ohio to organize a central company, which is to handle the entire output of the Ohio mines.

"The Cumberland operator who sold coal at a low rate this year may be able to come out whole by shipping his product by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Georgetown, and thence to destination. Reduction of rates on coal on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal will be made April 1. Repairs on the canal are progressing rapidly, and will be finished shortly, so that business may begin on the date mentioned.

"A conference of operators and miners is to be held in Pittsburg to-day, and assurances have been had from a number of leading operators that they will attend and do all in their power to arrange a mining rate for 1897."

THE DROP IN WABASH.

The decline in Wabash yesterday came without any particular explanation. Bears made a drive on it, and the decline in Missouri Pacific left the stock in a rather weak position. There was no bear news on the matter, but the decline seemed to have effectually silenced the gossip which has been going the rounds for several days to the effect that there was a bull pool in Wabash made up of some important Wall Street interests. If that bull pool exists it did not show its hand yesterday, although it is just possible that the gentlemen interested therein think it better to start Wabash up from a low level.

CUSTOM HOUSE ACTIVITY.

Receipts at the Custom House yesterday fell off from those of Monday, but still continued large. Total receipts amounted to $907,875, of which $527,335 was for withdrawals. The bulk of releases yesterday were in tobacco, and to the fact that tobacco entries take considerably more time than those of any other article handled by the Custom House, is partly attributable the small receipts of the day, inasmuch as there was much delay in making the entries and conputations, and many houses who would have withdrawn goods were prevented from so doing by the inability of the officials to handle their accounts.

MONEY IN CHICAGO.

The local money market situation is thus summed up by a Chicago authority:

"The speculative spirit has not moved the public and the market is left entirely to the tender mercies of the professional or room traders. Nearly every one finds subject for comment in the reports made by National banks as to their condition, and, as there is no probability of Chicago being an exception in the matter of cash on hand, there should be millions on millions of idle money waiting for investment. It does not seem as though this plethora could continue much longer, but at the present time there is scarcely any demand of the kind that bankers care to accommodate. When a bank like the First National has a matter of $11,500,000 actual cash on hand and quick cash assets of $18,500,000 in vaults, there must be stagnation in the interests that are the chief users of bank funds."

CYNICISM FROM BOSTON.

The higher tariff schedules for sugar and their apparent indication that profits on the manufacturing of that commodity will be reduced, are being used in all possible ways by the bears on Sugar stock. Regarding this particular question, The Boston Commercial Bulletin says, with startling frankness and unconcealed meaning:

"Periods of tariff revision are apt to witness wide fluctuations in Sugar stock, and the impending one is likely to be no exception. The Sugar Trust is just as much a power as it was during the days of the framing and passage of the Wilson bill. Past experience will probably teach those concerned the ways and means to avoid a repetition of the scandals which then occurred, but the trust will have its representatives at Washington as before.

"While it is highly probable that the Sugar Trust will obtain a sugar schedule favorable to the refining industry, it will probably be deemed necessary to put the value of Sugar certificates down in Wall Street for effect or for the purpose of allowing certain gentlemen to buy the stock when they are told to do so. For these and sundry other reasons, the talent expects to see the stock eventually get down to the neighborhood of par."

CONFIDENCE AT PITTSBURG.

No matter how much some brokers may complain of dullness and lack of business, there is no denying that the market has greatly improved in the last sixty days. It is like hunting for a needle in the proverbial haystack to find a broker who does not look bullishly at the future. All they want is a little time and some sound financial legislation and they say a great tide of prosperity will then rush in. This is the feeling generally throughout the country, and is really the mainstay of Wall Street. That business is steadily improving is undoubtedly true, but time and the weather have not yet been right for the retailers to feel the effects. This will be the result of settled Spring weather, and the extra session of Congress, which convenes Monday.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

WALL STREET ADVICE TO CHICAGO.

New York private-wire advices, says The Chicago Evening Post, are quoted as follows:

Bell & Co.—The tendency of the market has been upward. It is expected that plans for the refunding of New York Central bonds will soon be announced. Foreign politics seems much easier, and it looks as if that matter could be dismissed.

Dominick & Dickerman.—The speculation seems to be more in the Vanderbilts than anything else, and the buying in them is very good. Northwestern and Canada Southern seem to be last ones to move; they should start up soon. We look for a further covering movement in general market.

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.—We look for no continued bull movement at present time. Rallies, however, are becoming more frequent, and we think the market will ultimately be more active and higher. We would, therefore, buy stocks whenever traders sell them down.

Price-McCormick.—Market very strong under leadership of Vanderbilts, especially Omaha. The room rather believes the story of a deal with the Northwestern Railway. Bank statement is very favorable, and should advance prices in the stock market.

Hollister & Babcock.—People in a position to know say with the utmost confidence that W. K. Vanderbilt is taking a decided interest in the market, and that he has been down town more in the last week than in any week for a number of years. They attribute much of the rise in New York Central and Omaha to him, and are very confident that he has satisfied himself that times have changed, and that all dividend-paying stocks are going to sell on a considerably higher basis. People who remember Mr. Vanderbilt's activity in the market in years gone by say that it looks at last as though the market would have a leader whose following would be very large.

Day & Heaton.—The market holds its advance well. Good buying of Omaha. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy is neglected, but will be taken up next. There are intimations that the Van Emburgh purchases of Western Union were a block of long stock bought by new parties.

WALL STREET TALK.

The announcement from Messrs. Gould and Sage yesterday offering to discount any of the April coupons of Missouri Pacific bonds was a clever way of stopping the receivership talk.

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Missouri Pacific collateral trust 5s sold yesterday at 53. The last sale of these bonds was on Feb. 5 at 65.

***

New York Central reached par yesterday for the first time since Dec. 17, 1895. During 1896 the highest quotation made was 99⅛.

***

Rumor hath it that one J. Edward Addicks has of late been making money on the short side of Rubber.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 62@62¾. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 62c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 48@49½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 455,633.63 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 28⅝d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Exports, Jan. 1 to date	$916,606
Imports in the same period	909,958
Net exports	$6,647
Net imports, 1896	3,936,469
Net exports, 1895	18,132,073
Net exports, 1894	5,081,002
Net exports, 1893	28,928,097

***

On the Stock Exchange 800 shares of Kingston and Pembroke sold at .27@.28, and 4,000 shares Phœnix of Arizona at .05@.06. On the Consolidated Exchange 2,500 shares Brunswick sold at .12@.10; 100 shares Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.20, 4,600 shares Leadville at .10@.11, 1,200 shares Phenix of Arizona at .05, and 900 shares Small Hopes at .55@.50.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday, at the Liberty Street Real Estate Exchange, the following securities, &c.:

120 first mortgage thirty-year 5 per cent. gold bonds, $1,000 each, due April 1, 1925, of the Galveston, La Porte and Houston Railway Company, with coupons attached, due Oct. 1, 1895, 26 per cent.

1 membership New York Produce Exchange, $150.

1 membership New York Produce Exchange, $150.

1,000 shares of the par value of $10 each of the capital stock Hathaway's Printing Telegraph and Telephone Company, $5 lot.

48,500 shares of the par value of $10 each of the Pivot Diamond Setting Company, $5 lot.

35,170 shares of the par value of $10 each of the Backstrom Centrifugal Separator Company, and also United States Patent No. 377,902, for improvement in spindles; Nos. 379,133, 275,012, 390,711, and 379,134 for improvement in centrifugal liquid separators; No. 379,116 for improvement in belt tighteners; and also all the French patent rights under letters patent No. 183,754, issued by the Republic of France, $5 lot.

299,500 shares of the par value of $10 each of the Submarine Monitor Company, and also United States patents No. 379,991, for improvement in submarine torpedo vessels; Nos. 379,992 and 297,647, for improvement in submarine vessels; No. 297,648, for improvement in marine torpedoes, $2 lot.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Av.	202	206
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	109
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	107	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	178	180
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	68	71
Brooklyn Elevated	4	6
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	101	104
Buffalo Cross-town 5s	104½	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock, ex div.	74	76
Buffalo Street Railway, 1st consols.	106	108
Central Park, N. & E. River	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R.	163	170
Eighth Avenue Railroad	340	353
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	61	64
Kings County Traction	40	42
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	111	114
Second Avenue Railroad stock	125	145
Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	196	200
Third Avenue Railroad	161	163
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	103	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	20	21½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	94	96

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	64	67
Hoboken Ferry 5s	96½	98
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	45	50
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	88	90
N. Y. & E. R. stock	59	61
Union Ferry stock	61½	62½
Union Ferry 5s	102½	104

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	92	93½
Indianapolis Gas stock	131	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	106	108
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	60	62
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75½	76

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	72	74
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	82
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	16	19
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	70	75
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101	102½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	205	208
Grand Rapids Gas stock	61	63
Mutual Gas Co. of New York	235	240
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	53	54
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	86	89
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	107	108
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols.	97½	98
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	80
Standard Gas, New York	86	88
Standard Gas pf., New York	110	111
Standard Gas 1st, New York	111	113
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	68	70
Western Gas Co. bonds Milwaukee	93	95

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42½	44½
American Typefounders	29	32
Barney & Smith common	10	14
Celluloid Company stock	60	63
Cramps' Shipyard stock	46	53
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	20	25
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	68	73
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	95	99
Lorillard Company pf.	105	108
Michigan Peninsular Car	10½	13
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	48	52
Michigan Penin. Car 5 p. c. bonds	86	90
New York Air Brake Company	16	17
New York Biscuit Company 6s	103	106
Nicaragua Canal Con. (new)	1	4
Pennsylvania Coal	325	340
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf	61	65
Standard Oil Trust	270	271
Trenton Pottery	7	10
Trenton Pottery pf	38	48
Union Typewriter	6½	7½
Union Typewriter 1st	87	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	72	74
Wagner Car Company	136½	157½
Worthington Pump pf	82	85

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Central & South American Tel.	118½	120
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Hudson River Tel. stock	59	62½
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat 6s	65	68
Madison Square Garden stock	2	8
Madison Square Garden 2d	60	69
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	48	49
New York & New Jersey Tel.	126	128
New York Loan & Imp stock	45	..
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	109
Postal Telegraph & Cable Company.	96½	98½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	16½	17
Trow Directory pf	30	33

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	*.04	.04
Belcher	.18	.19
Best & Belcher	.68	.67
Challar	.97	.97
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.25	1.25
Crown Point	.20	*.22
Gould & Curry	.31	.31
Hale & Norcross	.32	.32
Mexican	.28	.28
Ophir	.88	.89
Potosi	.31	.31
Savage	.29	.31
Sierra Nevada	.27	.26
Standard	1.55	*1.60
Union Consolidated	.27	.28
Utah	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.29	.29

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 16.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alamo	.04¾	.05
Anaconda	.59	.59
Argentum	.29	.29
Blue Bell	.05½	.05¼
Consolidated	.10½	.10½
Grouse	.07	.06¾
Elkton	1.28	1.29¾
Gibson	.28	.28
Golden Fleece	.35	.35
Isabella	.44¼	.48
Jefferson	.12½	.12
Pharmacist	.13½	.13¼
Portland	.80	.80
Rosa	.09¼	.09¼
Union	.20½	.20
Work	.06	.07

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 16th day of March, 1897:

Cash in the Treasury.

Gold coin	$146,038,145	
Gold bullion	42,634,526	
Total	$188,672,671	
Net outstanding gold certificates	37,524,500	
Balance		*151,148,162
Standard silver dollars	$382,051,938	
Silver bullion	820,791	
Total	$382,872,729	
Net outstanding silver certificates	365,140,021	
Balance		17,732,708
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$9,957,048	
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	107,398,232	
Total	$117,355,280	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	117,355,280	
United States notes	92,831,857	
Net outstanding currency certificates	75,735,000	
Balance		17,096,857
Treasury notes of 1890	$27,187,667	
National bank notes	13,377,175	
Fractional silver coin	15,896,619	
Fractional currency	78	
Minor coin	1,293,997	
Deposits in national banks	16,300,450	
Bonds and interest paid	583,356	
Total	$75,138,444	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,504,147	
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,155,241	
Disbursing officers' balances	28,555,889	
Post Office Department account	3,464,282	
Miscellaneous items	2,555,742	
Total	$47,235,302	
Balance		27,903,142
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$213,880,870

Receipts.

	This Day.	This Month.	Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$3,082,654	$12,127,000	$102,625,788
Internal revenue	258,867	6,677,907	105,913,188
Miscellaneous	9,373	534,119	17,141,944
Total	$3,350,886	$19,339,027	$225,680,921

Expenditures.

	This Day.	This Month.	Fiscal Y'r.
Civil and miscellaneous	$65,000	$2,999,000	$67,585,515
War	195,000	1,778,000	36,268,409
Navy	180,000	1,850,000	24,888,432
Indians		2,473,000	10,634,124
Pensions	500,000	8,140,000	103,829,259
Interest	27,000	384,000	28,894,592
Total	$967,000	17,624,000	$272,101,334
Excess of receipts over expenditures	2,383,886	1,715,027	†46,420,413

National Bank Fund.

	This Day.	This Month.	Fiscal Y'r.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$32,550	$1,076,230	$10,009,860
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	32,880	499,573	6,445,281

Redemption of Notes.

	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treas'y Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$472,027,995	$87,616,735	$560,244,730
This fiscal y'r.	47,339,024	7,573,425	54,917,449
This month	360,237	259,575	619,832
This day	230	10,000	10,230

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

†Excess of expenditures over receipts.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $258,867; from customs, $3,082,645, and miscellaneous, $99,373.

The National bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $163,027.

FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
Six Per Cent. Collateral Trust Notes.
23 WALL STREET,
NEW Y

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, March 16, 1897.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
148	150	26	Adams Express	148¼	149	148¼	149	.....
12½	13	22	American Cotton Oil..	12½	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	.....
56	57½	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.....	57	57	57	57	.....
13½	13⅝	900	American Spirits Mfg.	13⅜	13⅝	13½	13⅝	.....
34¼	34⅝	220	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	34½	34½	34½	34½	.....
113⅝	113½	52,604	Am. Sug. Refs., ex div.	112	113⅝	111⅝	113⅜	+1⅛
103½	103¾	548	Am. S. R. pf., ex div..	103½	103½	103¼	103½	— ¼
88	90	67	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	88	88	88	88	.....
78¼	78⅝	3,355	American Tobacco	78¾	79	78¼	78⅝	— ⅛
106	107	35	Am. Tobacco pf.....	107	107	106	106	.....
26½	27	118	Ann Arbor pf.....	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
11¾	12	1,593	At., T. & S. F.....	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
23	23⅛	3,250	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	23	23¼	22⅞	23	— ⅛
9⅝	10	1,150	Bay State Gas.....	9¾	9¾	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
98¼	99	203	Brooklyn Union Gas..	98½	98½	98½	98½	— ¾
50¼	50⅝	3,502	Canada Southern	49½	50⅝	49½	50⅜	+1⅛
18½	18¾	4,071	Chesapeake & Ohio...	18⅝	18¾	18	18¼	.....
77¼	77⅜	6,390	Chi., Bur. & Quincy.	77⅜	77⅜	77¼	77½	.....
78	78⅜	2,173	Chicago Gas.....	78⅛	78¾	77⅞	78	— ⅛
78¼	78⅜	9,540	Chi., Mil. & St. P....	78⅛	78⅝	77⅞	78¼	.....
137½	138	350	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	137¼	137¼	137½	137¼	.....
109⅝	110	4,500	Chicago & Northwest.	109¾	110	109⅜	109⅞	+ ⅜
68⅜	69	1,865	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	68⅞	69	68	68⅞	+ ⅛
32¾	33	6,528	C., C., C. & St. L.....	32	33½	32	32⅞	+ ⅛
21½	22	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	21½	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
158	158¼	1,943	Consolidated Gas Co..	159	159	157⅞	157⅞	—1⅛
109½	110	317	Delaware & Hudson..	109¾	109¾	109⅝	109⅝	— ⅛
157	157⅜	505	Del., Lack. & West..	157½	157½	157	157	+1¼
14⅜	14⅜	10	Erie	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	.....
33½	34½	800	Erie 1st pf.....	34	34	34	34	+ ½
19	21	100	Erie 2d pf.....	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
35⅛	35½	850	General Electric	35¼	34⅝	34⅝	35⅛	+ ⅛
96	97½	1,415	Illinois Central.....	95½	96¾	95½	96¾	+2¾
34	35	335	Illinois Steel Co.....	34½	35	34½	35	+1½
24	26	100	Iowa Central pf.....	25	25	25	25	.....
24	24½	100	Laclede Gas.....	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
170	170¼	650	Lake Shore	169¼	170	169¼	170	.....
49¾	49⅞	2,025	Louisville & Nashville.	49¾	50	49⅝	49⅞	.....
86⅝	86⅞	7,000	Manhattan Con.....	85¾	87¼	85⅝	86⅝	+ ¾
106	108	20	Metropolitan Traction.	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	.....
1	1½	100	Mexican National ctfs.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ¼
99	100	60	Michigan Central	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	.....
18½	20	110	Minn. & St. Louis.....	19	19	19	19	+1
13	13¼	900	Mo., Kan. & Texas...	13	13½	13	13⅜	— ⅛
31¼	31⅝	1,055	Mo., Kan. & T. pf....	31⅜	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	+ ¼
18⅝	18¾	54,966	Missouri Pacific.....	18½	19	15	18¾	.....
25¼	25½	630	National Lead Co.....	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¼	— ¼
91¼	91½	240	National Lead Co. pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½	+ ¼
55	60	100	Nat. Starch 1st pf....	55	55	55	55	.....
94	94¼	1,955	New Jersey Central...	94¼	94⅝	93¾	94	— ¼
99¾	100	7,826	New York Central....	99⅛	100	99	99⅞	+ ⅝
14½	14¾	1,050	N. Y., C. & St. Louis.	14½	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
73	75	100	N.Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	73	73	73	73	+ ½
34	34½	2,350	N.Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	33¼	34	33	34	+1
....	....	80	N. Y., L. & W., ex div.	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	.....
9	9	20	N. Y., Sus. & West..	8½	8½	8½	8½	.....
25¼	25⅞	100	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf..	25⅝	25⅝	25⅞	25⅝	— ⅛
27¼	28	217	Nor. & West. pf.....	27⅛	27½	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
13⅜	13⅝	200	Northern Pacific	13⅞	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
37⅝	37⅞	510	Northern Pacific pf..	37¾	37¾	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
15	15¼	214	Ontario & Western...	14¾	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
42	43½	7	O. R. & Nav. pf.....	41	41	41	41	.....
....	....	340	O. S. L., w. iss.....	11¼	11½	11¼	11½	— ¼
26¾	26⅞	675	Pacific Mail.....	26¾	26¾	26½	26¾	.....
24⅞	25	3,904	P. & R., all in. pd....	25⅜	25⅝	24⅝	25	— ⅛
....	....	100	P. & R. 1st pf., w. iss.	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	— ⅛
161	162	150	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	161	161	161	161	—1
5	5⅛	350	St. L. & S. F.....	4¾	5	4¾	5	.....
39½	40	240	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	39¼	39½	39¼	39½	— ¼
14⅝	15	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf..	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	.....
10½	11	100	St. Louis Southw. pf..	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	.....
62⅜	62⅝	8,642	St. Paul & Omaha....	62⅛	62¾	61⅞	62⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	15	200	Southern Pacific.....	14⅜	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	9¼	886	Southern Railway.....	9⅛	9⅜	9	9	— ⅛
28⅝	28¾	1,943	Southern Railway pf.	28⅞	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	.....
9¼	9⅜	500	Standard R. & T.....	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9¼	— ½
27⅝	28	1,045	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	27¾	28⅜	27⅝	28⅜	.....
9½	9⅞	710	Texas Pacific	9½	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
161½	162½	86	Third Avenue.....	161¾	162	161¾	162	.....
7	7⅛	735	Union Pacific	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
8	8¼	200	United States Leather.	8¼	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
59⅝	60	1,000	U. S. Leather pf.....	59¼	59⅞	59	59⅞	+ ⅛
17½	18	1,000	United States Rubber.	16	17½	16	17½	+1⅜
67¼	68	2,310	U. S. Rubber pf.....	65¼	67½	65¼	67½	+2⅜
5⅝	5⅞	930	Wabash	6	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅜
14⅞	15	5,658	Wabash pf.....	15⅜	15⅜	14	15	— ¼
100	103	14	Wells-Fargo Express..	100½	100½	100½	100¼	.....
86¼	86¼	8,232	Western Union Tel....	85	86½	85	86⅛	+1⅛
1⅝	1⅞	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞	— ⅛
4	6	305	Wheeling & L. E. pf..	4½	4½	4½	4½	—1½
Sales.....		232,715						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s		Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs	
2,000	79	20,000	74⅞
Atch, Col & Pac 1st		5,000	74⅝
5,000	28½	3,000	74½
5,000	29	Keokuk & D M 1st	
2,000	29½	5,000	104½
23,000	30	Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s	
Atch J Co & W 1st		5,000	94½
2,000	28	5,000	95
At, T & S F gen 4s		Lehigh Val Term 5s	
31,000	82⅜	10,000	111½
15,000	82¾	Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st	
15,000	82⅝	10,000	115¾
12,000	82¾	Louis & Nash col trust 5s	
2,000	82⅞	2,000	103
Adjustment 4s		1,000s20F	103
8,000	47¼	Louis & Nash, Mobile & Mont 4½s	
2,500	47¼	10,000	104½
20,000	47⅜	Pens & Atl 1st	
6,000	47¼	1,000	97½
3,000	47⅛	Manhattan Ry con 4s	
3,000	47¼	1,000s20F	94¼
5,000	47⅜	Mil, St Paul, Dakota & Gt So 5s	
Atlantic & Pacific inc		2,000	110½
15,000	¼	Mil & St Paul cons	
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s		6,000	134½
6,000	118⅜	Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A	
Brooklyn Elev 1st		1,000	101¾
5,000	75¼	5,000	102⅛
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s		8,000c	102¼
7,000	110	Minn & St L cons 5s	
Bur, C R & N 1st		2,000	103⅛
500	106¾	7,000	103
Cent Gas Ry con 5s		Mo, K & East 1st	
3,000	91½	2,000	93½
55,000	91¾	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
Cent Pac 6s, 1898		3,000	85
3,000	91¼	Mo Pac 1st col 5s	
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		1,000	53
12,000	74⅞	Mobile & Ohio G M 4s	
2,000	74⅝	20,000	67¼
3,000	74¾	5,000	67½
28,000	74⅞	3,000	67
Chi, B & Q conv 5s		500	66¾
5,000	101⅞	N Y Cent 1st coup	
5,000	102	4,000	120¾
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		1,000	120⅞
5,000	101	N Y, O & W refdg 4s	
Chi G L & C Co 1st		10,000	94⅛
5,000	95½	5,000	94¼
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs		10,000	94¼
3,000	42⅝	8,000	94¼
Chi & N W 25-yr deb 5s		N Y, S & W G M	
2,000	107½	2,000	72½
30-year deb 5s		Norf & W Ry con 4s	
1,000	112⅜	3,000	73
Chi & N W S F 5s		10,000s20F	73¼
3,000	112	1,000	73½
Chi & N W cons 7s		9,000	73
10,000	141¾	Nor Pac 1st 6s	
S F deb 5s, 1933		3,000	116½
2,000s10F	112¾	Nor Pac 1st reg	
2,000	112¾	10,000	117
Chi, R I & P ext 5s		5,000	116½
2,000	104⅝	Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
13,000	104¾	50,000	55⅞
Registered		500	55
10,000	103	2,000	55⅛
Cin, Day & Iron 1st 5s		1,000	55¼
2,000	109	28,000	55⅛
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs		500	55⅛
20,000	14	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	
Col, H V & T 5s.		1,000	88⅝
10,000	74	500	88⅞
Den & Rio Grande 4s		7,000	88¾
5,000s20F	88½	10,000	88⅝
5,000	88¼	Nor Pac Term 1st	
4,000	88¾	5,000	109
500	89	Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div	
Detroit Gas Co 5s		12,000	103
2,000	72½	5,000	103½
East Tenn, Va & Ga 1st		2,000	103¼
9,000	109⅜	Ohio Southern 1st	
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s		1,000	88
2,000	110½	5,000	88¾
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s		Ohio Southern G M 4s, Trust Co certfs	
3,000	109	1,000	9½
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 1st		Oregon R & N 4s	
1,000	100	3,000	83
Erie gen lien 3-4s		Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs	
11,000	65¾	10,000	75⅝
Erie 4s prior bonds		2,000	76½
43,000	95¼	Oregon Short Line 6s, Tr Co certfs	
Ft W & D C 1st		1,000	116½
7,000	58½	People's G & C of Chi 1st cons 6s	
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s		2,000	105⅛
10,000	90½	Peo, Dec & Ev 1st, Evansville Div	
Han & St Jo cons		4,000	102
1,000	118	Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented	
H & Tex Cent 1st 5s		1,000	81¾
2,000	108½	1,000	81⅝
H & Tex Cent G M 4s		5,000	81¾
5,000	63½	P, C, C & St L 4½s, Series A	
5,000	63¾	3,000	109½
2,000	63⅞	Series B	
Iowa Cent 1st 5s		5,000	109⅜
5,000	93	Pitt, Shen & L E 1st	
Total sales		2,000	102
		Rich & Danv 6s	
		4,000	121½
		Rio Grande West 1st	
		1,000	73
		Rome, W & Og cons	
		2,000	120½
		2,000	120⅞
		St Jo & Grand Isl 1st, Trust Co certfs	
		6,000	51
		5,000	51¾
		St L & Iron Mount 1st ext 5s	
		8,000	102⅝
		24,000	102¾
		14,000	102½
		1,000	102⅞
		2,000	102½
		Cairo, Ark & T 1st	
		13,000	102½
		St L & Iron Mount 5s	
		1,000	75½
		25,000	76
		13,000	75½
		2,000	75
		10,000	74½
		19,000	75
		St L & Iron Mount 2d	
		19,000	103⅛
		St L & San Fran 4s	
		1,000	65½
		St P, M & M 1st con 6s, reduced to 4½s	
		10,000	107
		St P, M & M 2d	
		1,000	121¾
		So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
		4,000	91⅞
		So Pac of Cal 5s consld	
		10,000	85⅞
		Southern Ry 1st 5s	
		2,000	90
		Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st	
		6,000	88½
		Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
		2,000	89¼
		Tex & Pac 2d inc	
		6,000	21½
		2,000	21⅜
		7,000	21⅜
		5,000	21½
		3,000	21⅜
		10,000	21¼
		1,000	21½
		5,000	21⅜
		1,000	22
		Union Elev 1st 6s	
		6,000	74
		8,000	74½
		1,000	74⅜
		1,000	74½
		6,000	74
		Union Pac 6s, 1896, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups	
		1,00083	103½
		Union Pac 6s, 1897, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups	
		1,000	103¼
		1,00083	103½
		Union Pac 6s, 1899	
		5,000	102½
		Union Pac ext S F 8s, Tr Co certfs	
		4,000	93
		U P, D & G 1st	
		7,000	36
		U N J R R & C Co 4s	
		2,000	112¼
		U S Leather Co 6s	
		2,000	113
		Wabash 1st 5s	
		2,000	103½
		7,000	103⅝
		Wabash 2d 5s	
		11,000	68
		1,000	67¼
		1,000	67½
		3,000	67
		10,000	66½
		2,000	66
		West Shore gtd 4s	
		10,000	107
		Wheel & L E 1st	
		10,000	91½
		Wilkes & East 1st	
		2,000	89
		2,000	89½
		Willm & S Falls 5s	
		2,000	106
		5,000	107
		Wis Cent Co 1st, trust receipts	
		5,000	39
			$1,310,500

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
BALTIMORE & OHIO—			
Month Feb	$1,725,235	$1,588,005	$1,496,516
From July 1	15,370,497	14,270,021	.....
KANSAS, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	961	961	961
1st week March	$88,704	$70,078	$82,439
From Jan. 1	728,426	747,388	796,434
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
1st week March	$29,585	$19,221	$17,672
From Jan. 1	234,476	225,825	173,475

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Atlantic and Pacific Income Bondholders' Committee gives notice that it now represents a majority of the bonds, but at the request of a number of foreign holders the time for receiving bonds on deposit at the Manhattan Trust Company has been extended to March 23, after which date a penalty of one-half of 1 per cent. will be imposed.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95½	..	C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3	Md. Coal pf.	45	55
4s, r., 1907	111⅛	111⅝	Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	90	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	78	80
4s, c., 1907	113½	114	Col. & H. Coal., all in. paid	4¼	4½	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	46½	47¾
4s, r., 1925	123½	124	Col., H. V. & T.	4	4½	Mobile & Ohio	20½	22
4s, c., 1925	123½	123⅝	C., H. V. & T. pf.	..	50	Morris & Essex	164½	..
5s, r., 1904	114	114⅛	Com. Cable	160	172	Nat. Lin. Oil	12	13
5s, c., 1904	114	114½	Consol. Coal	35	40	Nat. Starch	4	7
Currency 6s, 1898	103½	..	Den. & R. G.	11	12½	Nat. St. 2d pf.	12	19
Currency 6s, 1899	106⅜	..	Den. & R. G. pf.	41¼	42½	New Cent. Coal	5½	7½
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..	D. M. & Ft. D.	8	9	New England	....	37
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	56	80	N. Y. & N. H.	174	175
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..	D., S. S. & A.	3¼	4¼	Norfolk Southern	60	70
Alb. & Sus	170	..	D., S. S. & A. pf.	7½	9½	Nor. & West.	13¾	14⅜
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	56	60	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	100½	..	North American	4½	4⅝
Am. Coal	108	119	E. E. Ill. of Bklyn.	102	..	Ohio Southern	....	5
Am. Express	112	114	Ev. & T. H.	25	31	Ont. Mining	10	11
Ann Arbor	10	10½	Ev. & T. H. pf.	37	45	Ore. R. & N.	11	20
At. & Pac.	..	¼	F. & P. M. pf.	32	..	Penn. Coal	330	..
Balt. & Ohio	15½	16	Gt. Nor. pf.	120	123	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	3	5	G. B. & W.	30	40	Peo. & Eastern	3	5
Boston A. L. pf.	104	106	G. B. & W., Deb., A.	..	50	P., C., C. & St. L.	13	13¾
Brooklyn R. T.	20	21	G. B. & W., Deb., B.	4	5	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	48	50
Brunswick Co.	⅜	½	Harlem, ex div.	208	..	P., Ft. W. & C.	161	168
Buff., R. & P.	16¾	20	Homestake	35	40	Quicksilver	1	3
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	55	Iowa Central	6½	7½	Quicksilver pf.	..	10
Bur., C. R. & N.	71	..	Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	35	40	Rens. & Saratoga	178	186
Canadian Pacific	52	53½	Joliet & Chicago	150	..	Rio G. W. pf.	....	38½
Central Pacific	10	10½	Kan. & Mich.	5	7	R., W. & O.	117½	118½
Chi. & Alton	166	171	Keokuk & D. M.	2⅛	4	St. L. S. W.	3⅝	4
Chi. & Alton pf.	174	..	K. & D. M. pf.	12	13½	St. P. & Duluth	18	23
Chi. & E. Ill.	45	48	Keokuk & West.	30	40	St. P. & D. pf.	....	90
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	96½	98	Laclede Gas pf.	76	80	St. P., M. & M.	117	119
Chi. & N. W. pf.	155	160	L. E. & W.	17	18	Sil. bull. certfs	62	62¾
Chicago G. W.	4	5	L. E. & W. pf.	67½	69	Tol. & O. C.	15	25
C., C., C. & St. L. pf., ex div.	77	85	Long Island	43	48	Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	52	Mah. Coal R.	100	115	U. P., D. & G.	1⅞	2½
Cleve. & Pitts.	165	..	Mah. Coal R. pf.	100	115	U. S. Express	38	40
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	1	Man. Beach	3	10	West. Union Beef.	6¾	7

68,470.

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$15,000	Nor. Pac. 3s	55	55½	55	55½
3,000	Ohio South. 1st	87¾	88¼	87¾	88¼
9,000	Tex. Pac. 2d	21⅝	21½	21⅛	21½
3,000	Wabash 1st	106⅝	106⅞	106⅜	106⅞

$30,000.

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, March 16.—The market was irregular all day. Prices of some shares gained, while others receded. In the afternoon comparative steadiness was asserted. Montana receded to 127, while Old Dominion rallied to 13½. Butte gained ¼, to 20, falling back to 19½; Centennial rallied from 8⅝ to 9; Rubber preferred gained 1⅞, to 67; United States Oil weakened ¼, to 16¾, rallying thence to 17⅛. It is understood that negotiations are in progress to redeem and cancel all bonds and deferred obligations of this company, of which there are $135,000 first and $70,000 second mortgage bonds, and $108,000 deferred payment on account of the Barnsdall purchase, covering three years. The company's capital is $1,000,000 to 40,000 shares, of which 12,000 shares are in the treasury. Since Jan. 1 the company has paid off $10,000 second mortgage bonds and $12,000 of deferred notes, with cash on deposit to purchase and cancel $7,500 first mortgage bonds April 1. The first dividend was paid yesterday—1½ per cent., or 37½ cents per share.

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atchison, new	11¾	12
Atchison pf.	23	23¼
Boston & Albany	215	216
Boston & Lowell	....	214
Boston & Maine	160	..
Boston & Providence	262	..
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	77⅝	77⅞
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	104½	106½
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	108	109
Fitchburg pf.	93¼	93⅝
Mexican Central	8½	8¾
New England pf.	....	60
New York, New Haven & Hartford	173½	175
Old Colony	178	..
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	15¾	16½
West End	7	7¼
West End pf.	70	71
Wisconsin Central	91	91½
	2	..

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 2s, 1891, reg.	95½	..
United States 6s, 1898, cur.	103½	..
United States 6s, 1899, cur.	106⅝	..
United States 4s, 1907, reg.	111⅞	111⅝
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	113½	114
United States 4s, 1925, reg.	123½	124
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	123½	123⅝
United States 5s, 1904, reg.	114	114½
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	114	114½
American Bell Telephone 7s	104	..
Atchison 4s, new	80	..
Atchison adjust. 4s	47¼	47½
C., B. & N. 1st 5s	104	..
C., B. & Q. 2d 5s	101½	99¾
C., B. & Q. con. 1st 7s	116	..
C., B. & Q. con. 5s	101	..
C., B. & Q., Iowa 4s	98½	..
C., M. & St. P., D. Div. 6s	121½	..
C., M. & St. P., W. W. 6s	117½	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards 5s	109	109½
C. & North Mich. 5s	45	..
C. & W. Mich. 5s	52	55
Con. of R. & W. 1st 5s	50	..
K. C., Clinton & Spr. 5s	50	..
K. C., Ft. Scott & Gulf 7s	108	110
K. C., Ft. Scott & M 6s	80	81
K. C., Mem. & Birm. 4s	93¼	..
K. C., Mem. & Birm. inc. 5s	23⅝	24
K. C. & M. R. Bridge 5s	....	95
K. C., St. Joe. & C. B. 7s	121	..
Lt. Rock & Ft. Smith 7s	....	99
Louis., Ev. & St. L. 1st 6s	100	..
Marq., Ho. & Onton. 6s	107	..
Mex. Central con. 4s	....	67½
Mex. Central 1st con. inc. 3s	....	17¾
Mex. Central 2d con. inc. 3s	....	7¾
N. E. Tel. 6s, 1899	102	..
N. Y. & N. E. 7s, ex coup	120	..
N. Y. & N. E. 6s, ex coup	113½	..
Ogdens. & L. Champ. 6s	80	..
Oregon Short Line 6s	116¾	..
Oregon Short Line & Un. 5s	76	..
Wis. Central 1st 5s	39	..
Wis. Central inc. 5s	5	..

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	..	4
Allouez	..	1
Arnold	3½	3¾
Atlantic	21¾	22½
Boston & Cripple Creek	12½	20
Boston & Montana	127½	127⅝
Butte & Boston, 3d as. pd.	19½	19¾
Calumet & Hecla	380	..
Centennial	8 15-16	9
Copper Falls	4⅞	..
Franklin	11	11½
Gold Coin Mines	3⅜	3¾
Humboldt	55	60
Kearsarge	18	18¼
Napa, (Quicksilver)	6¼	7
Osceola	32⅜	33¼
Pioneer, (gold)	5¾	6
Quincy	100	110
Quincy Scrip, 3d inst. pd.	100	..
Santa Grobel (gold)	13¼	13⅜
Tamarack	120	121
Tamarack, Jr.	17	18½
Tecumseh	2⅜	..
Wolverine	9⅞	10½

Miscellaneous.

Am. Bell Tel.	221	222
Boston Elec. Light	105	110
Dominion Coal	8	8¼
Edison Elec. Illum.	150	152
Erie Tel.	66	66½
General Elec.	85	85¼
General Electric pf.	75	80
Ill. Steel	34½	35¼
Lamson Consolidated Store Service	21	22
N. E. Tel.	....	102½
Philadelphia Co.	18	19
Pullman's Palace Car	161	161½
U. S. Oil	....	17⅛
U. S. Rubber	....	17¼
U. S. Rubber pf.	....	67⅝
Westinghouse Elec.	....	24½

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Successful Sale of the Hall and Wendel Estates—Details of Property Disposed of at Private Contract.

Charles Griffith Moses has sold for Samuel L. Laderer three lots, 75 by 100, on the east side of Vermilye Avenue, 25 feet north of Hawthorne Street.

J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold for Franklin A. Wilcox, at about $5,500, two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, 30 feet east of Prospect Avenue.

Barnett & Co. have sold for Mary Tenny, to Mrs. Ellen T. Daniels, 19 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, a four-story brownstone-front flat, on lot 18.9 by 90.

James D. Askin has bought of Mrs. Bettie Regel, at about $25,000, the five-story flat 67 West One Hundred and Second Street, on lot 25 by 100.11.

Edward and Henry Hirsh have bought of Louis Stix a plot 49.11 by 100, on the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street.

Good Day in the Auction Room.

There was more evidence of animation in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday than has been noticed in a long time. The cause was an unreserved sale by Philip A. Smyth of parcels in the lower part of the Twenty-third Ward, by direction of the executors of the estate of David Hall, deceased. The attendance was not alone flattering to the auctioneer, but it embraced many bidders, and consequently very satisfactory prices were obtained. Richard V. Harnett also attracted a crowd of good dimensions to his Supreme Court partition sale of the Wendel estate property. The details of the day's transactions follow:

Peter F. Meyer sold, at public auction, the Ray leasehold premises, 338 West Twetny-ninth Street, a three-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling on lot 18.9 by 98.9, to P. F. Bower, for $4,900, and in foreclosure to Edward S. Hatch, for $9,000, a plot on Inwood Avenue, west side, comprising Lots 359 and 360 on map of Inwood, Towns of Morrisania and West Farms, and running west 205 feet to Cromwell's or Doughty's Brook by north along same to south side of High Bridge Street on said map by east 23 feet to Inwood Avenue by south along same 505 feet.

D. P. Ingraham sold in foreclosure 2,053 Eighth Avenue, a five-story brick tenement, on lot 24.11 by 100, to Thomas Farley, for $27,100.

Philip A. Smyth sold, by order of executors, a lot on the east side of Third Avenue, 104 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 26 by 19.11 by 25 by 12.9, for $2,325, to Jefferson M. Levy; 2,497 and 2,499 Third Avenue, two lots, with frame buildings, for a total of $25,700, to Samuel C. Boehm; 2,501 Third Avenue, a lot, with frame buildings, for $13,000, to M. Geisman; the southeast corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 37.4 by 54.2½ by 33.4 by 71.4½, with frame building, for $16,750, to Thomas J. Mullen; a plot 50 by 100 adjoining the above to One Hundred and Fortieth Street, for $9,600, to the same buyer; a plot 75 by 125 on the west side of Rider Avenue, running north from the proposed centre line of Lowell Street and extending through to Mott Haven Canal, for $8,025, to Henry G. Sillcck; a lot 30 by 80 on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 125 feet east of Robbins Avenue, for $3,400, to John T. Fetzer; a plot 60.6½ by 113.4⅜ by 8.8 by 100.10½, with two two-story frame dwellings on the southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-third Street and Morris Avenue, to Robert T. Relley, for $10,800; the northeast corner of Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 28.1⅜ by 76.8⅝ to northwest corner of College Avenue by 25 by 89.7, with two three-story frame dwellings, to the same buyer, for $13,500; the triangular block bounded north by One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 51 feet, east by College Avenue 99.2⅝, and west by Morris Avenue 111.6⅜, with two-story frame house, to the same buyer, for $11,250, and the southwest corner of Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 111.7½ by 9 by 100 by 60, to J. and J. Dowds, for $8,325.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, in partition, to Zigel Epstein, for $41,000, the northwest corner of Third Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, a five-story brick tenement, with stores, on lot 25.5 by 75; to A. Cohn & Son, for $54,100, the two adjoining five-story brick tenements, with stores, 916 and 918 Third Avenue, on plot 50 by 75; to Edward J. Cuddihy, for $13,000, the adjacent four-story brownstone-front flat, 159 East Fifty-fifth Street, on lot 20 by 75.5; to William Embler, an heir, for $12,000, the four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling, 17 Beekman Place, southeast corner of Fiftieth Street, on lot 20 by 100, and to the same buyer, the similar parcel, 13 Beekman Place, for $9,700.

Andrew L. Soulard sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company, 320 to 326 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, four five-story brick tenements, ones with stores, on plot 100 by 100, for $58,892.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William S. Andrews, referee, 280 West Seventy-third Street, south side, 31 feet east of West End Avenue, 17.3 by 76.8, three-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,175; subject to first mortgage for $15,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, southwest corner of Rutgers Slip and Cherry Street, 20 by 61.4, two five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $47,513.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 133 and 135 West Eleventh Street, north side, 375 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 50 by 103.3, six-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $54,050.

By James A. Wells, foreclosure sale, A. C. Brown, referee, 1,741 and 1,743 Topping Street, west side, 110 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 65 by 100, two two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $6,629.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, George L. Rives, referee, southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, 26.4 by 110, four-story frame building, and two-story frame buildings, with stores, on street in rear; also, 248 to 252 West Eighteenth Street, south side, 110 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 68 by 92, one three-story and two two-story frame buildings; also, 236 to 242 West Eighteenth Street, south side, 228 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 97.11½ by 92, five and six story brick brewery and three-story brick office; also, northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Seventeenth Street, 26.4 by 100, three-story frame building, with store, and two-story frame rear buildings; also, 243 to 265 West Seventeenth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 280 by north 38.5 by west 55 by north 53.7 by west about 225 by south 92 to beginning, eight one, two, three, four, and five story brick brewery buildings on 243, 245, and 253 to 265, three-story frame buildings, with two-story brick stables and one-story frame buildings in rear of 247 to 251; also, 239 to 243 West Eighteenth Street, north side, 249.4½ feet east of Eighth Avenue, 50.7½ by 92, three-story brick and frame stores and tenements, with two-story frame building and four-story brick tenement in rear. Due on judgment, $52[illegible]016.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 328 to 334 Fifty-second Street, three five-story brick stores and flats, 29.11 by 83.4 and 26.6 by 85.4, by P. J. and M. A. Herter of 1,052 Lexington Avenue, owners; Peter Herter & Son of 1,032 Lexington Avenue, architects; cost, $60,000.

Western Boulevard, west side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Eighth Street, a three-story brick dwelling and store, 25 by 90, by Thomas W. Baldwin of 144 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, owner; Frederick Jackson of 1,539 Broadway, architect; cost, $9,000.

No. 130 Monroe Street, a six-story brick flat and stores, 25 by 87.9, by Barnett Feinberg and Harris Freidman of 66 Monroe Street, owners; M. Bernstein of 241 East Broadway, architect; cost, $22,000.

Webster Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of Signal Place, a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 57, by Bernard J. Rush of 301 West Thirty-sixth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

Cambrelling Avenue, east side, 126.6 feet north of King's Bridge Road, a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20.6 by 45.8, by Mrs. H. Brudelman of King's Bridge Road and Cambrelling Avenue, owner; Edward A. Reinisch of 951 King's Bridge Road, architect; cost, $3,000.

Stebbins Avenue, east side, 113½ feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, a one-story frame shed, 10 by 15, by Ann Baker of 1,010 Stebbins Avenue, owner; F. J. Miller of 3,363 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2[illegible]

No. 896 Third Avenue, alterations to a four-story brick flat and stores; Mary D. Peli of 22 East Thirtieth Street, owner; R. M. Casey, builder; $150.

Barrow Street, southwest corner of Fourth Street, alterations to a three-story brick dwelling; M. Hallanan of 196 West Fourth Street, owner; Charles Rentz of 153 Fourth Avenue, architect; $1,500.

No. 1,890 Third Avenue, alterations to a three-story brick dwelling and store; Isaac White of 196 Lenox Avenue, owner; John Hauser of 1,441 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

Nos. 239 and 241 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, alterations to a one-story brick and stone store, 50 by 90; Catherine Hansen of 66 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, owner.; Cleverdon & Putzel of 13 Astor Place, architects; cost, $7,000.

Tinton Avenue, east side, 18 feet north of Cedar Place, alterations to a three-story frame dwelling; Thomas Hanery of 820 Tinton Avenue, owner; F. J. Miller, architect; cost, $250.

Tinton Avenue, west side, 125 feet south of Home Street, alterations to a three-story frame tenement; August Helmecke of 1,137 Tinton Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; $400.

Prospect Avenue, west side, 283 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, alterations to a two-story and attic frame dwelling and store; Carl Wiegand of 1,049 Prospect Avenue, owner; J. W. Linner of 2,557 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

Stebbins Avenue, east side, 182 feet south of Home Street, alterations to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; Charles Fetzer, owner; F. J. Miller, architect; cost, $250.

Columbus Avenue, east side, 14 feet south of Bronxdale Avenue; alterations to a one-story frame dwelling; Emma Sullivan, owner; James E. Dobbs, architect; cost, $1,700.

No. 468 Mount Hope Place, alterations to a three-story frame tenement; Amelia Roffin, owner; A. Namm, architect; cost, $3,000.

Southern Boulevard, southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, alterations to three three-story and four two-story brick and frame dwellings; Morris Deitsch, owner; Christopher F. Lohse of 651 Robbins Avenue, architect; cost, $5,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, March 16.

79TH ST, n s, 185 ft e of Park Av, 20x102.2; Elise Hyams, individually and as executrix, to Isabella Hyams and others. $98,715
SAME PROPERTY; Eugene T. Lynch and others to Elias Hyams. 1
55TH ST, s s, 127.6 ft e of Park Av, 18.9x100.5; George Bell, as executor, and James E. Church to Mary A. Finnegan. 15,250
66TH ST, 436 East; Samuel Block and others to Henry Reese. 1
47TH AV, e s, 82.2 ft n of 51st St, 20x80; Sadie R. Rogers and another to Phyllis C. Evans. 600
56TH ST, 79 East; Samuel A. Tucker to Irene B. Leon. 1
42D ST, 346 East; Henry C. Voss and wife to Denis Linehan. 32,000
77TH ST, s s, 145.2 ft e of Madison Av, 99.10x irregular; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Frank Smith and others. 1
GREENWICH ST, n e s, 103.10 ft s e of 11th St, 20x irregular; Theodore J. Ertz to Fredericke Ertz. 1
RIDGE ST, 110; Edmund Kohn and wife to Solomon Ryshpan. 1
10TH ST, n s, Lot 407, map of Nicholas W. Stuyvesant estate, 25x94.10; Joseph L. Buttenweiser and wife to Julius Dreyfus 10
82D ST, s s, 195 ft w of Central Park West, 21x100.2; William H. Erskine to Ellen Cohalan. 40,000
70TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 17x100.5; Emma F. Giles to Louisa A. Finck 1,000
BROOK AV, n e corner of 134th St, 100x75; Margaretta H. Lord to John M. Linck 14,000
135TH ST, s e corner of Brook Av, 75x100; Franklin B. Lord to same. 1
134TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Brook Av, 25x200; the Port Morris Land and Improvement Company to same. 1
136TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of Brown Place, 100x100; Franklin B. Lord and wife to John C. Brown. 1
LORING AV, centre line, 105 ft n of centre line of 206th St, 81x170; Eleanor Kirk to Alexander Thomson 6,500
LOTS 238, 240, and 241, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Eugene T. Woolf and another to Gibson Futzel. 1
KING'S BRIDGE AVE, WEST FARMS Road, w s, 75 ft n of Madison Av, 50x145x43x109; Ernest Hall, referee, to William H. Payne. 5,000
LOTS 58 and 59, map of 146 lots of the Dickinson estate; Joseph H. Kernochan to Ralph O. Ives 1
15TH ST, s s, 355 ft e of Avenue B, 50x100, Unionport; Florence S. Crosby and another to Stefano Testa and another. 1
18TH ST, s s, 140 ft from 5th Av, 25x114, Wakefield; Charles A. Rosenthal and wife to Julius P. Hlefer and wife. 425
114TH ST, n s, 570 ft w of 5th Av, 75x100.11; Julius A. Bolton, as executrix, &c., to Sophie Rothschild. 24,300
51ST ST, 242 East; David Gutmann to Lizzie Goerlitz 1
137TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Albert Rothermel to Katie Regan 1
34TH ST, n s, 104.2 ft e of 10th Av, 20.10x98.9; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to Cornelius Daly. 14,250
148TH ST, s s, 340 ft w of Brook Av, 150x100x160.2x99.11; Katie Regan to Albert Rothermel 1
COLLEGE AV, n w s, 100 ft s w of 138th St, runs n w 100 ft to Mott Haven Canal x s w 100 ft x s e 100 ft to Avenue x 75; Walter W. Tinsley and wife to Francis B. Tinsley. 1
142D ST, n s, 507 ft e of Alexander Av, 18x50; John Juehrs to Mary Juehrs. 1
107TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; same to same. 1
119TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of Park Av; 35x100.11; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Abram Abelman and another. 15,000
CHRYSTIE ST, 114; Christian Schleck, Jr., as executor, &c., to Irving Bachrach and another. 19,750
22D AV, 1,287; August Jacob and wife to William Rydstrom. 10
113TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100; Morris Glucksman and wife to Louis Lese and another. 1
131ST ST, n s, 268.4 ft w of 5th Av, 16.8x99.11; Lorenda McCarthy to Wilhelmina McCarthy 360
113TH ST, s s, 254.7 ft e of 4th Av, 17.1x100.10; Elizabeth M. Doty to John J. Larkin 1
MADISON AV, w s, 20.4 ft n of 127th St, 19.10x35; Mary W. Slee and another to Frank L. Downing. 1
124TH ST, 117 West; Cornelius A. Bunner, Jr., and others to Lillie H. Kempf. 1
102D ST, 310 West; Charles S. Benedict to Hannah A. Benedict. 1
WEST END AV, w s, 55 ft n of 98th St, 18x80; Frank L. Downing to Mary W. Slee 10
104TH ST, s s, 407.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 52.4x100.11; Stephen C. Wright to Frederick Willenbrock 95,000
143D ST, n s, 125 ft w of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Mary Smith to Hannah J. Stephens. 4,250
180TH ST, s e corner of King's Bridge Road, 82.4x25x87.6x25.6; Lorin B. Huse to Max Marx 10

Recorded Leases.

DONAHUE, Patrick, to the New York Veal and Mutton Company; 53d St, s e corner of 1st Av, 5 years. $7,200
ETTINGER, Raphael, individually, and others, executors, &c., to Max Unger; 316 and 318 Bowery, 5 years. 6,250
FLEMING, Elizabethy, as executrix, to Henry Herrmann; 61 1st St, 5 years. 700
GOLDBERG, Louis, by attorney, to B. Fallock; 160 Rivington St, 3 years. 1,140
LOGAN, James P., to Frederick Gebhardt; 34 White St, 1 year. 3,500
LOEW, William L., to Sebastiano Personc; 126 Thompson St, and 163 and 165 Prince St, 5 1-12 years. 3,360
ROCHE, Theodore M., to Max Stone; 59 Eldridge St, 3 1-12 years. 1,500
REUBERT, Anna E., to Louis C. Simminger; 1,425 Amsterdam Av, 3 years. 420
RAPP, Maurice, and another to Vaclav Volence; 1,363 1st Av, south store, &c., 3 years 508
WERNER, George F., to Frederick Siemers; n w corner of 130th St and Amsterdam Av, 10 years. 900, 1,500
WILSON, Ella A., to Frederick Hunsrey; 54 East 10th St, 5 years. 1,200, 1,600

Recorded Mortgages.

ABELMAN, Abram, and wife and Kate Abelman to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; s s of 119th St, 140 ft w of Park Av, 8 months $15,000
SAME to same; same property, 8 months. 6,000
BLOCK, Richard W., and wife to George P. Martens; 17 South St, 1 year. 5,000
BACHRACH, Irving, and Leopold Schneidler to Christian Schleck, Jr., executor, &c., of Christian Schleck; 114 Chrystie St, 2 years. 13,825
BRENEN, Edward, to Hannah A. Davis; s s of 35th St, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years 5,000
SAME to Abraham Bernheimer; n s of 21st St, 415 ft e of 7th Av, 2 years. 15,000
BARRY, Elizabeth M., to Jeremiah J. McCarthy; Lots 25 to 31, map of Section A, Vyse estate. 10,000
BARRY, John, and wife to same; e s of 3d Av, 125 ft s of 171st St, 2 years. 1,000
CHURCH OF THE ARCHANGEL to Ralph W. Kenyon; s w s of St. Nicholas Av, 58.11 ft s of 118th St, 1 year. 5,000
COHALAN, Ellen, to William H. Erskine; s s of 82d St, 195 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year 4,000
CLARK, Nathan E., and wife to Edward Brandon, executor, &c., of Joseph Brandon; 250 East 61st St, 3 years. 10,000
CRONKHITE, Elisha P., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 77th St, 380 ft w of West End Av, 1 year. 25,000
DREYFUS, Julius, and wife and John T. Will, guardian, &c., to Josiah M. Willets, 223 East 10th St, 3 years. 28,000
DALY, Cornelius, to George W. Thedford; n s of 34th St, 104.2 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years 10,000
FLETCHER, Andrew, Jr., and wife to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 77th St, 420 ft w of West End Av, 3 years. 8,500
FOSTER, James P., to G. F. Taussig; 25 and 29 West 64th St, 1 year. 8,500
FOY, James, and wife to Walter J. Moore; s s of 135th St, 100 ft e of Lincoln Av, 3 years. 8,500
GLOVER, Frances L., and James A., to Mary J. Walker; 144 and 146 Chrystie St and 17 to 25 Delancey St, 5 years. 40,000
GOERLITZ, Philip, and wife to the German Savings Bank of New York; 242 East 51st St, 1 year. 8,000
HERTER, Maria A., to the Oriental Bank; n w corner of Allen and Stanton Sts, notes 10,000
HOEFER, Hermann, and wife to Richard Vanden Henden; n e corner of Broadway and 55th St, 1 year. 75,000
HYAMS, Isabella, Leonard, Emily, Albert, and Louis, to Joseph Swan; n s of 79th St, 285 ft e of Park Av, 5 years. 5,000
HARRIS, Mary E., to Sylvanus T. Cannon; 93 and 95 East 111th St, note. 2,000
KEMP, Martha, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York; s e corner of Hudson and Vestry Sts, 3 years. 8,000
HAHN, Isaac, and wife to Lewis J. Phillips and others, trustees for Henry Phillips; n s of 74th St, 213 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years. 1,200
KEMPF, Lillie H., and Otto J. J. Kempf to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 117 West 124th St, 2 years 5,500
LINCK, John M., to Margaretta H. Lord; n e corner of 134th St and Brook Av, 1 year. 11,200
SAME to Franklin B. Lord; s e corner of 135th St and Brook Av, 1 year. 11,200
LINCK, John M., to the Port Morris Land and Improvement Company; n s of 134th St, 75 ft e of Brook Av, 1 year. 5,600
LESSE, Louis, and Samuel Otto to Morris Glucksman; s s of 113th St, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year. 6,000
LEON, Irene B., to Samuel A. Tucker; 79 East 56th St, 1 year. 5,500
MOORE, Isabel, to Herbert D. Lent; s s of South 4th Av, 200 ft n of Spring St, 1 year 1,000
NICKLAS, William J., to Matilda B. Brown; s w corner of Courtlandt Av and Mott St, 3 years. 18,000
ODELL, Kate M., to Frederick M. St. John; lot begins at Boston and New York Turnpike Road and land of George Faile, 6 acres; also lot, about one-quarter acre, at Mill Road and land of James L. Townsend, Twenty-fourth Ward, 3 years. 3,000
ROTHSCHILD, Sophie, to Mary E. Scofield, as executrix, &c., of Ebenezer Scofield; n s of 114th St, 570 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year 18,000
REESE, Henry, to Samuel Block; 436 East 67th St, 2 years. 500
STEPHENS, Annanias, to Mary L. Smith; n s of 143d St, 125 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year. 3,250
SCHUYLER, Cornelius B., and wife to Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; Brookline St, s w corner of Webster Av, 1 year. 6,500
SMITH, Frank, John Collins, and William Horne to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine; s s of 77th St, 145.2 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year. 22,500
TILDEN, George H., to George W. Dayton; s s of 20th St, 260 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year. 6,000
THOMSON, Alexander, to Eleanor Kirk; centre line Loring Av, 105 ft n of centre line of 206th St, 2 years. 2,500
TESTA, Stefano and Antonio, to Florence S. Crosby; s s of 15th St, 355 ft e of Avenue B, Unionport, 2 years. 153
WIESENBERG, Rachel, to David M. Morrison; e s of 10th Av, 74.1 ft s of 32d St, 5 years. 17,000
WALSH, Robert E., and Annie E., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s s of 95th St, 361 ft e of 10th Av, 2 years. 8,000
WRIGHT, Stephen C., to Frederick J. Middlebrook; s s of 104th St, 460 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year. 12,250
SAME to St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church; s s of 104th St, 494.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year. 12,250
WARREN, Helen E., to William Thompson; 36 South St, note. 2,500
YETTER, Andrew B., and wife to J. Crawford McCreery; n s of 61st St, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years. 85,000
SAME to William M. Laffan; same property, demand 39,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRAMAN, Irene B., to Hiram V. V. Braman and another, trustees for Elizabeth A. T. Phelps. $1
BRAMAN, Hiram V. V., and another, trustees, to Hiram V. V. Braman and another, trustees for Irene M. Braman. 1
BLUMENFELD, Minnie, to Emma Feith. 3,000
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-York, trustee, to Johanna Abrahams. 5,094
CAMPBELL, Thomas C., to Edmund T. Mason 2,500
DUGLISS, Charles H., to Sarah J. Burby. 1,272
FLETCHER, Andrew, and others, executors of James A. Colwell, to Ella J. and Carrie I. Colwell. 1
HOFFMAN, Paul, to Louisa Stern. 3,000
KERNOCHAN, J. Frederic, as committee of Maria Marshall, to Rebecca Morgan 16,000
LYON, Libbie N., to Mary Harrison. 7,016
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Eleanor Hoffman 7,573
SAME to Francis K. Pendleton and another, trustees, to Thomas E. Davis. 15,000
POST, Waldron K., to Charles A. Post and another, trustees of Lina B. Post. 7,000
RUEHL, Auguste, to the John Kress Brewing Company 1
ROSENDORF, Samuel, to William J. Willett 1
SCHMID, Josephine, executrix, &c., to August Schmid, to Allen L. Mordecai. 16,412
TITLE GUARANTY AND TRUST COMpany to the Home Life Insurance Company 65,000
TIFFANY, Mary L., to Lyman Tiffany, executor, &c., of Charlotte L. Fox, (two assignments) 3,600
TODD, Judson S., to Michael J. Langdon.
UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY of New York, guardian, &c., to Waldron K. Post 1
WINTHROP, Robert D., and others, executors, &c., of Robert Winthrop, to Henry Oppenheimer 1

Lis Pendens.

97TH ST, 128 West; Cornelia C. Hicks against James C. Fitch and another, (to foreclose mortgage.)
101ST ST, n s, 125 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100; Lilly R. Stern and another against Anna E. Wettlaufer, (to foreclose mortgage.)
DELANCEY ST, 225; David and Helen Eichler against Miriam Rosenson and others, (to have deed set aside.)
16TH ST, 113 to 119 East, and 35 to 45 Irving Place; 76th St, s s, 25 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x77.2; Albert H. Davenport against Annie S. and Eliphalet N. Anable.
SCHUYLER ST, e s, 150 ft n w of Elliott Av, 50x141.8x50x140; Charles Archer against Thomas H. Doty and J. C. Watson Company, (to foreclose mortgage.)
LOT 502, map of Section A, Vyse estate, Twenty-third Ward; William R. Rose, trustee, against Carrie P. Neithardt and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
2D AV, 1,573 to 1,579; 82d St, s s, 61.8 ft w of 2d Av, 20x77.2; Madison Av, n e corner of 112th St, 25.5x75; Henry E. Bowns against Christian Briel, (warrant of attachment.)
MANHATTAN AV, 386; Alonzo Rothschild against Addie A. Cullin, (warrant of attachment.)

Mechanics' Liens.

118TH ST, n s, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.11; Joseph Nykerk against Filippo Cerrito, owner and contractor $300
83D ST, 122 and 124 West; George W. Harrington against John J. Bowes, owner; United Building Company, contractor 80
102D ST, s w corner of Madison Av, 70x100; Stroless against the estate of Julius Lipman, owner; A. Doyle, contractor 125
COMMONWEALTH AV, 105; A. P. Dienst & Co. against Christine Lundgren, owner, and John Lundgren, as owner and contractor 80
MINFORD PLACE, e s, 75 ft n of Jennings St; 175x100; Arthur Richardson & Co. against William J. Tucker, owner and contractor 1,500
SAME PROPERTY; James A. and E. T. Wolf against same 1,856
SAME PROPERTY; Otto J. Kraus against same 418
64TH ST, 37 to 41 West; John J. Wallace against James P. Young, owner and contractor 345
Orders, under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896.
5TH AV, s e corner of 114th St, 100x100; Alice Davies on James Rogers to John Cullen $1,000
WHITE PLAINS AV, e s, Lot 98, map of Village of Jerome, 25x100; F. J. McGraw on Amy J. Hallock to George W. Benjamin 250
MONROE ST, 4 and 6; Samuel L. Lewin on H. Moss to Murray & Hill. 3,400

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 563—The Inter-State Commerce Commission vs. the Alabama Midland Railway Company. —Argument concluded.

No. 539—The Inter-State Commerce Commission vs. the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railway Company.—Argued.

Call to-day: Nos. 214, 215, 216, 219, 221, 222, 223, (and 224, 225, and 226,) 227, 228, and 135.

Calendars for To-day.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APpeals—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

92—United States vs. Joint Traffic Association. 103—New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company vs. Gross. 106—Pine vs. The Mayor, &c. 107—Holmes vs. Hurst. 112—Downing vs. Outerbridge. 113—Goodenough vs. Cary. 109—Washburn vs. National Wall Paper Company. 117—Mercantile Credit Company vs. Tebbetts. 118—Healey vs. Steamship Maracaibo. 119—Knickerbocker Ice Company vs. Finn.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J. —Opens in room 100, Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

17—Carroll vs. Goldschmidt. 20—Burton Electric Company vs. Union Railway Company. 21—Same vs. same. 22—Harris vs. Bernstein. 23—Annerman vs. Sanford. 25—Regina Music Box Company vs. Paillard. 30—Janowitz vs. Levison. 32—Hadden vs. Natchang Silk Company. 36—National Britton Works vs. Wade. 47—Lowenfeld vs. Curtis. 50—Turner vs. Faultless Chemical Company. 52—Healy vs. Knapp. 53—Coburn Trolby Manufacturing Company vs. McCabe Manufacturing Company. 54—Huether vs. Kendig. 55—A. B. Dick Company vs. Wichelman. 56—Fisher vs. Graves. 57—Boston and Maine Railroad Company vs. same. 51—United States vs. La Compagnie Francaise, &c.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Charles W. Denike, appellant, vs. Henry H. De Graaf.—Argued by H. J. Morris for appellant, James M. Fisk for respondent.

In the matter of the estate of John Callahan, deceased.—Argued by Thomas J. McKee for appellant, William W. Niles, Jr., for respondent.

Michael Rubino, an infant, appellant, vs. William H. Force and others.—Submitted.

John Eastwood, as administrator, &c., vs. Retsof Mining Company, appellant.—Argued by Joseph W. Taylor for appellant, Frederick A. Mann for respondent.

William M. Ross, as administrator, vs. Seckel Bronner, appellant.—Argued by William Nottingham for appellant, William Ross for respondent.

George H. Stevens and another, as Trustees, respondents, vs. John L. Melcher and others, executors, &c., appellants.—Argued.

Union Trust Company and others, appellants,—Argued by George Hoadly for certain appellants, George Zabriskie and John S. Melcher for appellants and respondents.

The Geneva and Waterloo Railway Company vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, impleaded with Fall Brook Railway Company, appellant. People ex rel. Patrick Byrns vs. Timothy L. Woodruff, Commissioner of Parks, &c., appellant.—Order affirmed, with costs.

The Geneva and Waterloo Railway Company vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant; same vs. same, impleaded with Fall Brook Railway Company.—Order affirmed on opinion below, with costs.

Frederick Giblin vs. National Steamship Company, Limited, appellant; Jonas S. Van Duzer and another vs. Elmira, Cortland and Northern Railroad Company, appellant; Bank of Clarke County vs. Theodore Gilliman and another, appellants; Irving Van Wie vs. Stephen A. Emmons and another, appellants; Fifth National Bank of New York City vs. Central National Bank of New York City, appellant; Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company vs. City of Brooklyn, appellants; John McNamara, appellant, vs. Mayor, &c., of New York; William H. Starbuck vs. Housatonic Railroad Company, appellant; Earl G. Watrous vs. Lyman Van Santvoord and another, receivers of Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machine Company, appellant.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

August Nitsch vs. American Central Insurance Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Lawrence P. Farley, appellant, vs. Mayor, &c., of New York.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

People, appellants, vs. Benjamin Hawker.—Judgment of Appellate Division reversed and entered upon the conviction affirmed, and the proceedings remitted to the Court of General Sessions of the Peace in and for City and County of New York, there to be proceeded upon according to law.

Calendar for to-day: Nos. 55, 42, 10, 63, 69, 51, 334, 81.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Rumsey, Williams, Patterson, and Parker, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M.

Enumerated Motions.—16—Marbury vs. Stone. 22—Lowenstein vs. Lombard, Ayres & Co. 19—Brown vs. Mechanics and Traders' Bank. 18—Goldman vs. Junge. 31—Heroy vs. Fan de Siecle Company.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Kurtz vs. Potter. 2—Dawson vs. Dawson. 3—People, ex rel. Beacon vs. McMillan. 4—Sattelkan vs. Ward. 5—Steele & Johnson Manufacturing Company vs. Cooper. 6—People ex rel. Fasberg vs. Fitzsimmons. 7—Ravene vs. Rogers. 8—People, &c., vs. Freman. 9—Newman vs. Lynde. 10—Moran vs. Garnhardt. 11—Department of Buildings vs. Hoffman. 12—Matter of King. 13—Caffe vs. Meyer. 14—Matter of Manley. 15—Masten vs. Tamsen. 16—Matter of National Park Bank. 17—Ford vs. Chatterton. 18—Albany City Savings Institution vs. Andrews. 19—Jones vs. Wood. 20—Gee vs. Taylor. 21—Nellis vs. Hinsdale. 22—Lankering vs. Tamsen. 23—New York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Stryker. 24—Northwestern National Bank vs. Clark. 25—Zahnstecker vs. Rottbach. 26—Thornton vs. Lennon. 27—Matter of Young. 28—Jamestown Lumber and Mantel Company vs. Gross. 29—Smith vs. Cornwall. 30—Zimmer vs. Foreign Hardwood Log Company. 31—Lewis vs. Lutz. 32—Smith vs. Rector, &c., Church of Archangel. 33—Leibinger vs. Stulz. 34—Schuh vs. Kettner. 35—Humphreys vs. The Mayor, &c. 36—Selig vs. Altman. 37—Moore vs. Moore. 38—Matter of David Jones Company. 39—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Rich. 40—Same vs. Hoffman. 41—Shepard vs. Fitch. 42—Hughes vs. Harlam. 43—Hirsch vs. Robinson. 44—Bunker vs. Schwab. 45—Matter of David Jones Company. 46—Alter vs. Weeks. 47—Dobson vs. Shlanowsky. 48—Westhaver vs. Plaza de Oro Mining Company. 49—Conlan vs. Weiss. 50—Matter of Brush. 51—De Leon vs. De Leon. 52—Schendler vs. Schendler. 53—Waugh vs. Campbell. 54—Gould vs. McGillin. 55—Bokelen vs. Bokkelen. 56—Pollman vs. Livingston. 57—Bunker vs. Schwab. 58—Presbrey vs. Presbrey. 59—Clark vs. Bauer. 60—Matter of Huttlinger. 61—Matter of Chatfield. 62—Bennett vs. House. 63—Wilbrulk vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 64—Israel vs. Meltsner. 65—People, &c., vs. Tillman. 66—Same vs. Bennett. 67—Matter of Oler. 68—Matter of Roebling Sons Company. 69—Herman vs. Hahn.

Personal Tax Calendar, Auditors, Receiver of Taxes Upon.—1—Benoit. 2—Bernhard. 3—Brown. 4—Buchan. 5—Buck. 6—Chickering & Sons. 7—Comerford. 8—Comerford. 9—Comerford. 10—Comerford. 11—Cryan. 12—Danker. 13—Doelger. 14—Dooley. 15—Farrell. 16—Finegold. 17—Freund. 18—Gernsheimer. 19—Harrington. 20—Haynes. 21—Herdling. 22—Howes. 23—Hyland. 24—Jaeger. 25—Kromsick. 26—Kunstadter Patent Screw Steering and Propelling Company. 27—Lennon. 28—Lynch. 29—McAdam. 30—McCallum. 31—Magoun. 32—Mortimer. 33—Muehl. 34—Myers. 35—New York Refrigerating Warehouse Company. 36—O'Connor. 37—Raffloer Schott Braiding Machine Company. 38—Stillegbauer. 39—Drake & Stratton Company. 40—Godey Company. 41—Rose Company. 42—New York Freestone Quarrying Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at

THE '97 CLASS AT VASSAR.

Sixteen Honors Assigned to It by the Faculty—Remarkable Record.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 16.—The class of 1897 at Vassar will go into history with a high rank in scholarship, as it has sixteen honors, assigned by the Faculty for the highest standing during the four years' work. The following are the fortunate ones:

Frances Agnes Beckwith, Utica; Flora Belle Bernkopf, Wellsborough, Penn.; Loraine Elizabeth Bishop, Detroit, Mich.; Adelaide Claflin, Cleveland, Ohio; Martha Miller Clark, Brooklyn; Eloise Ellery, Rochester; Grace Hannah Landfield, Binghamton, N. Y.; Nancy Vincent McClelland, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Anna Gertrude Richey, Allegheny, Penn.; Alice Wellington Sawyer, Jacksonville, Fla.; Rachel Capen Schauffler, Cleveland, Ohio; Marion Schibsby, Omaha, Neb.; Beatrice Shaw, Paterson, N. J.; Jessie Isabel Thain, Tabor, Iowa; Maidee MacWhorter Traver, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; Alice Whitson, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Of these, the following have been selected to speak on commencement day: Miss Claflin, Miss Landfield, Miss McClelland, and Miss Schibsby.

ELEPHANT TIP EXECUTED.

The Neck of the Animal Broken by the Work of Sixty Men.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 16.—Tip, the big elephant at the Barnum and Bailey Winter quarters, to poison whom an unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday, was executed in the elephants' barn this morning. Tip weighed 8,500 pounds and stood 10 feet 6 inches in height. He had been with the circus since 1877, but had become ugly of late, and his keepers were afraid he would kill them.

Late yesterday afternoon a block and falls were fixed to the rafters of the barn, and a heavy rope and sixty men did the rest. Tip's neck was broken. It was rather an ignoble death for the intelligent brute, but it seemed the only safe way to end his earthly career. He was defiant to the last.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By North German Protestant as competent chambermaid in fine American family; would assist with baby; reference. F., 230 East 78th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS. — By Swedish girl; best reference. 223 East 52d St., ring Werner's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; assist with children; best of references. N. W., 26 West 44th St.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—By a young Welsh girl as cook, or to do general housework in private family of two; with present employer. Spofford, 328 West 57th St.

COOK.—By a middle-aged Welsh Protestant; cook all kinds of side dishes; best reference. 303 West 19th St.

COOK.—By a neat young woman as an experienced cook; willing to assist with coarse washing; best personal reference. 798 6th Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home, or by day; latest skirts, waists, sleeves; remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 183 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By day or week; $1 per day. M., 649 9th Av., stationery store.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a North German Fraeulein, with purest accent, to young misses or to take entire care of children; understands her duties thoroughly; also knowledge of dressmaking, kindergarten work, and music; accustomed to traveling; good sailor. Address present employer, Fraeulein, care Mrs. C. Andresen, Larchmont, N. Y.

GOVERNESS.—By a Parisian lady, who does not speak English, as governess for children; good instruction, and good education; good references. J. L., 158 West 36th St.

GOVERNESS.—By young lady (graduate) as nursery governess; capable of teaching English and music. M., Box 280 Times Uptown Office, 1,227 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—A lady wishes to place her English governess; fluent French, drawing, painting. 4 5th Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By highly respectable, prepossessing lady as managing housekeeper in widower's family; good references. Z. M., 1,962 Amsterdam Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Protestant lady's maid, hairdresser, seamstress; good city reference; would like to travel. M. B., 668 6th Av., top floor.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent North German lady's maid; very good dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; excellent city references. S. N., Box 23, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—German; competent in all duties; experienced hairdresser; dressmaker; cut and fit; accustomed to travel; city reference. G. L., 226 East 40th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; experienced; understands dressmaking; best personal references. A. D., 139 West 22d St.

MAID.—By educated North German as maid; thoroughly understands maid's duties; or take care of an invalid; best city reference. 114 East 53d St. Wilfinger.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent Protestant laundress; understands her business thoroughly. 140 East 16th St., Mrs. Johnson's bell.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By experienced French Protestant woman nurse; take entire charge of young infant; good seamstress; best city reference; speaks English. Robins, 590 8d Av., fifth floor.

NURSE.—By refined German girl to take care of children; best references. Miss Blohm, 1,436 1st Av.

NURSE GIRL.—By a neat young girl to take care of grown children and assist with chamberwork. 160 West 78th St.

INFANT'S or BABY'S NURSE—LAUNDRESS or Chambermaid.—By two experienced girls to live together; one as first class infant's or baby's nurse; other as first-class laundress or chambermaid and assistant nurse in a nice family; good city references. 508 West 28th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By North German girl to take charge of infant; private American family. 475 Belmont Av., Brooklyn.

WET NURSE.—By a young woman (German) as wet nurse; good nourishment. 1,571 3d Av., fourth flat.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—As seamstress, chambermaid, or nurse for one or two children by two French girls; with excellent references. Care of Mrs. A. Fabio, 144 West 31st St.

SEWING, &c.—By respectable middle-aged German woman; at plain sewing, chamberwork, assist with children. Zimmerman, 413 West 41st St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By Protestant waitress; just disengaged; thoroughly understands duties of the dining room; careful, capable, industrious, obliging; excellent references. Phoebious, care of Moore, 302 West 52d St.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as thoroughly competent waitress in a private family; good reference. S., Box 375 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By Swedish girl as waitress; experience; city or country; wages, $20. E. L., 24 Greenwich St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET.—Thoroughly experienced; single; last employer can be seen; best city references; city or country. Butler, Box 207, 152 6th Av.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a first-class French couple; man butler; wife excellent French cook; both experienced; private family; personal reference. L., 131 West 35th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a French-Swiss, where second man or parlormaid is kept; thoroughly competent; good silver cleaner; first-class city references. Butler, 221 West 34th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—Swiss; just arrived; speaks German, French, and English; 13 years' reference from an English family. J. S., 709 3d Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a young Swede; thoroughly understands his duties; best of references. Johnson, 201 East 28th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—English; married; no children; can take care of gentleman's country place; good all-round man; will go anywhere; four years' references from last employer. H. G., Box 40, 2,062 3d Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By German; married; small family; understands all kinds of work on gentleman's place; greenhouse; grapery; hot and cold frame; fruit and vegetables; best references. H. Pause, Pearl River, N. Y.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By a German; married; practical gardener and florist; life experience in all branches of horticulture; ten years' references from last place. F. F., Florist, Long Branch, N. J.

GARDENER.—Married; age, 38; thoroughly understands greenhouses, fruit and vegetables, and the management of a gentleman's place; wife good poultry and dairy woman; good reference. A. H., 487 Court St., Brooklyn.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or BUTLER.—As second man or butler; age, 28; best city references; thoroughly experienced. J. Robinson, care of S. D. Ripley, 38 West 53d St.

Miscellaneous.

FARMER.—English; married; understands cows, horses, and garden; can do carpenter's work; wife understands dairy work and poultry raising; good references. Farmer, 2,662 3d Av.

MASON, &c.—By mason, plasterer, cementer, and flagger; situation or work by day or job; city, country. P. J. Duffy, 226 Avenue C.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Competent French maid and seamstress; must dress hair and be willing to go to Europe. Apply, from 9 to 12, 67 East 56th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A steady, intelligent young man to secure advertisements for a prominent New York daily; must have good references. Address "New Plan," Box 101 Times Office.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

LANGUAGES.
CORTINA METHOD. Send for circular.
CORTINA'S ACADEMY, 44 W. 34th St.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

German Thoroughly taught; moderate fee. 96 East 10th St. PROF. HEIDEMANN.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE (LONG ISLAND) has been successfully educating Young Boys for thirty-five years. E. HINDS.

TEACHERS.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS, BY Parisian young lady; diplomée; progressive method; terms moderate. VIDERE, 138 West 49th.

DANCING.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th, private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

AUCTION SALES.

Rich Art Goods.

The Broadway Art Rooms,
1,210 BROADWAY, BET. 29TH AND 30TH STS.

Retiring from Business.

BENJ. S. WISE, AUCTIONEER.

This Day, (Wednesday,) March 17, and Thursday, March 18, at 2 P. M.,

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

ART GOODS

to be sold by auction.
Stock comprises
BRONZES, MARBLE STATUARY, ENAMELS, CLOCK SETS, VASES, MINIATURES, OLD DUTCH SILVER TOYS, CARVED IVORIES, CABINETS, CURIOS, ETCHINGS, ENGRAVINGS, AND A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF FANCY BRIC-A-BRAC, &c., &c., &c.
Also,
BEGINNING WEDNESDAY EVENING, AND THURSDAY EVENING FOLLOWING, MARCH 17 AND 18, AT 8 P. M., A CHOICE COLLECTION OF VERY FINE OIL PAINTINGS BY PROMINENT ARTISTS, BEAUTIFULLY FRAMED, AND NOW ON EXHIBITION DAY AND EVENINGS.

SPRING RESORTS.

The Lakewood Hotel,

LAKEWOOD, N. J.
T. F. SILLECK,
LESSEE.
OF ORIENTAL HOTEL,
Manhattan Beach.

The Laurel House

OF

Lakewood, New Jersey,

David B. Plumer, Manager.

Atlantic City, N. J.

"A Magnificent Hotel."
THE RUDOLF,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NOW OPEN.
Private suites, with hot and cold sea water baths. Rates, $3.50 to $5. Special rates for Spring season. CARL G. ESSNER, Prop.

THE IRVINGTON.
Atlantic City, N. J.,
Will reopen Feb. 27. Filtered water. Sun parlor. Popular prices.

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GET RICH QUICKLY; Send for 300 Inventions Wanted.—Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway, N. Y., the leading house in the world.

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259 WEST 42D ST.—Elegantly furnished parlor floor; also doctor's office; private family; references.

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BICYCLES TRICYCLES SUNDRIES

STORAGE CARRIERS

AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS ON A YELLOW FELLOW

would not be an impossible feat if they continued to improve as they have in the last four years, but that is hardly possible. They are nearly perfection now. Come in and try them for yourself.

THE TINKHAM
CYCLE CO.,
New York Agts.,
306-310 West 59th St.

E. C. STEARNS & CO.,
Maker,
Syracuse, N. Y.

REPAIRING RENTING INSTRUCTION

Prices ranging

15.00 20.00 25.00 30.00 35.00 40.00 50.00

CHEAP BICYCLES

sometimes are expensive bicycles. Judgment should be used in buying, and it always pays to buy from a reliable house. Get value for your money—we are giving good value in a lot of '95 and '96 Spalding Bicycles that we have taken in trade, refinished them and made nearly as good as new. Plenty of other wheels to select from—Credendas, Columbias, Hartfords, Crescents, Eries, Gendrons, Victors, Warwicks, Libertys, and Lovells.

A. G. Spalding & Bros., 126-130 Nassau St. | Spalding-Bidwell Co., 29, 31, 33 W. 42d St.

THEY NEVER DISAPPOINT. The Andrae CYCLES WILSON BRO'S COMPANY 119 Chambers St. N.Y. CITY.

BICYCLES.

WE MAKE **Wheels, Too!**

Quality Guaranteed the Best.

STYLES:
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S & TANDEM.

The Lightest Running Wheels on Earth.

THE ELDREDGE
....AND....
THE BELVIDERE.

We always Made Good Sewing Machines! Why Shouldn't we Make Good Wheels!

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339 Broadway, New York. Factory: Belvidere, Ills.

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POPE MFG. CO.

Columbia

Bicycles

were first in the market, and have continued in the lead. They are the

STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

POPE MFG. CO.
12 Warren Street.
METROPOLITAN BICYCLING CO.
60th St. and Boulevard.

4,000 NEW BICYCLES, $19.50 to $49.

For balance of week exceptional low prices. Such makes as Toledo, Johnson, Liberty, Stearns, Columbia, Wolff-American, Elmore, Syracuses. 24 h'd Cycles at your own price to clear. New tandems, $39, $49, $69, $86; cash only; call. WILLIS' PARK ROW BI. CO. opp. Post Office.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 20, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris*, via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Germanic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 1:30 PM for Belgium direct, per steamship Kensington, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Kensington.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Normandie*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 3:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Etruria*, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, and other printed matter, especially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana; at 1 PM for Barbados direct, and North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Hubert; at 4:30 AM for Santos direct, per steamship Strabo.

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Jamaica, per steamer from Port Tampa; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, St. Domingo, and Turks Island, per steamship New York; at 2 PM for Puerto Rico, per steamship Arkadia; at 2 PM for Haiti, per steamship Villa de Brest, (letters for Jamaica, Venezuela, and Martinique must be directed "per Villa de Brest.")

FRIDAY.—At 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Caribbee";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Greytown, per steamship Alene, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Alene";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Cape Haiti, Gonaives, Petit Goave, Carthagena, and Santa Martha, per steamship Kitty; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Valencia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Valencia";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tobasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 11 AM for Mexico, per steamship Santo Domingo, via Progreso and Vera Cruz, (letters must be directed "per Santo Domingo";) at 3:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

SUNDAY.—At 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 AM and 2:30 PM. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 17, at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 17, at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to March 22, at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March 25, at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25, at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 27, at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 27 and up to April 1 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., March 12, 1897.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack..Wednesday, Mar. 17
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack....Friday, March 19
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack..Monday, March 22
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack..Wednesday, Mar. 24
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Pocket Guide

GRATIS.

For Information, Circulars, etc., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address (Send Stamp) the

Hotel Tariff Bureau,

63 Fifth Avenue . . . New York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Asheville, N.C..Battery Park Hotel, a.p., $4 up
Atlantic City, NJ (J. H. Borton) The Dennis, ap $3up 18 up per week. Largest House. Directly on ocean
Atlantic City, N.J., The Chalfonte, a.p., $3 to $4
do ..The Ilesworth Hotel, a. p., $3 to $5
Baltimore Md....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Charleston, S. C., Charleston Hotel, a.p. $3.50 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Denver, Col., New St. James Hotel, a.p., $2.50 up
do ..The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50

FLORIDA. East Coast Hotel System. C. B. KNOTT General Superintendent.
- **St. Augustine,** Alcazar, ap.
- do The Ponce de Leon, ap.
- do Hotel Cordova, ep.
- **Ormond,** The Ormond, ap.
- **PalmBeach,** PalmBeachInn. ap.
- do Royal Poinciana, ap.
- **Miami,** The Royal Palm, ap.

FLA.
- **Jacksonville,** The St. James, ap. $4 up
- **Lockledge.** The Plaza Hotel, ap. $3 up
- **Suwanee Springs Htl & famous water**

Gt. Barrington, Mass..Berkshire Inn, a. p., $3
Indianapolis, Ind.....The Denison, a. p., $3
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep. $1 up, ap. $3 up
Lakewood, N. J...Hotel Lakewood, a. p. $4 up
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel | De Vere Gardens
do ....Broadwalk do | Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do | Specially recom'd.
Louisville, Ky. Galt House, ap. $3-$5, rooms $1 up
NewBright'n, S.I. (Lyman Rhoades) The Pavilion
New Orleans, La. New St. Charles Hotel, ap. $4up
do The Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland)..Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do .....The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (Davis & Foster)..Hotel St. Andrew, e.p., $1.50
do (N.B. Barry)..New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ....Hotel Westminster, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)..Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do ....Hotel Endicott, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn).Hotel Empire, e.p. $1, a.p. $3
do (E. 11th St.) Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do (M. J. Shea)..Grosvenor, (10th & 5th Av.,) a. p.
do (s.e. cor. 5th Av. & 15th St.,) Htl. Hanover, a. p.
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p. $1.50
do (Wm. Noble)..Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
Old Point Comfort, Va. The Chamberlin, a.p., $4
do .....Hygeia Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep., $2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
do (Chas. E. Leland).Hotel Hanover, ap., $2.50 up
Pittsburg, Pa....Hotel Anderson, a. p., $3 up
Portland, Or. (H.C. Bowers) The Portland, ap. $3up
Portsmouth, N. H..The Rockingham a. p., $4
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a.p., $3.50
Richmond, Va..Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p. $1.50 up
Rochester, N.Y. Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Savannah, Ga.....The De Soto, a. p., $4 up
Schenectady, N. Y., The Edison, a.p., $2.50 up
St. Louis, Mo., (Firep'f) Southern Htl, ap. $3 to $5
do Lindell Hotel, e. p. $1 up, a. p. $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y..Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $4
Troy, N. Y., The Troy House.....ap., $3 up
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Hotel Wellington, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3 up
do .....The Riggs House, a. p., $4 up

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

THE MOST INVIGORATING

SPRING OUTING

IS THE TRIP TO

OLD POINT COMFORT AND VIRGINIA BEACH

OR RICHMOND, VA.,

on one of the handsome large steamships of the

OLD DOMINION LINE,

sailing almost daily from New York.

Round-trip tickets, including meals and stateroom accommodations, $13 and $13.50.

For full information apply to

Old Dominion Steamship Company,

Pier 26 North River, N. Y.

Telephone call, 1580 Franklin.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. & Traffic Mgr.

A Trip to Jamaica,

the Queen of West Indian Islands, by the

Atlas Line

offers exceptional advantages to persons seeking a vacation of limited duration for health and rest. The trip from New York to Jamaica and return can be made in 17 days. Send for illustrated booklet.

PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK,
General Agents, 24 State St., New York.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA NORMANDIE, Delonde..Sat., Mch. 20, 5 A.M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot..Sat., Mch. 27, 5 A.M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris. Parlor car seat and landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Germanic, Mar. 17, Noon | Germanic, Apr. 14, Noon
Teutonic, Mar. 24, Noon | Teutonic, Apr. 21, Noon
Britannic, Mar. 31, Noon | Britannic April 28, Noon
Majestic, April 7, Noon | Majestic, May 5, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N. R., ft. West Houston St.
MANITOBA.....March 20
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
PERU.....March 23, 1 P. M.
CYPTIC via Honolulu.....April 1, 1 P. M.
City of Rio Janeiro via Honolulu April 10, 1 P. M.
GAELIC.....April 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu May 1, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Spree, Tu., Mch. 23, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., April 13, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch. 30, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., April 20, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., April 6, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Apl. 27, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Aller.....Sat., April 17.....10 AM
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kaiser, Mch. 27, 10 AM | Fulda, April 24, 10 AM
Ems, April 10, 10 AM | Kaiser, May 8, 10 AM
Werra, April 17, 10 AM | Ems, May 15, 10 A. M.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS LINE
from New York to Plymouth
(London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.
Columbia, Mch. 25, 7 AM | Columbia, May 13, 7 AM
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, M'y 27, 10 AM
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10 AM | Normannia, June 3, 10 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-Screw Mail S.S.
Palatia, March 27, 1 PM | Pennsylvania, Apl 3, 7 AM
First cab., $60 up; intermediate, $40; steerage, $30.

TO THE **Land** OF THE **Midnight Sun.**

Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by TWIN SCREW EXPRESS S. S. FROM NEW YORK JUNE 17 and JULY 22.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
PARIS.....March 17 | PARIS.....April 7
ST. PAUL...March 24 | ST. PAUL.....April 14
NEW YORK..March 31 | ST. LOUIS.....April 21
SUMMER CRUISE
to the LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN.
Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia.
By the American S. S. "Ohio."
Sailing from New York, June 26.
Duration of cruise, 70 days.
Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upward. Send for full information and pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday.
K'ns't'n, Mar. 17, 3:30 PM | Southwark, Mar. 31, 4 PM
Western'd, Mar. 24, noon | Noordland, April 7, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, Mh. 20, 6:30 AM | Lucania, April 10, 11 AM
Campania, Mch. 27, 1 PM | Etruria, April 17, 3 PM
Umbria, Ap'l 3, 6:30 AM | Campania, April 24, noon
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam,
Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. WERKENDAM..Wed'day, Mch. 17, 1 P. M.
S. S. OBDAM.....Saturday, March 20, 10 A. M.
First cabin $57.50 and upward; second cabin $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 B'way, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and (except Saturday) points Ottawa.

7:30 P. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday night Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sunday only to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS FOR YONKERS
"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road. Only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338, 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.

9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.

11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Utica, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor car to Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo,

VETO OF THE FINN BILL

Mayor Strong Declined to Sign the Measure and Stated Several Objections to It.

BOTH UNJUST AND INCOMPLETE

The Mayor Says It Should Be Made a Misdemeanor to Pay or Receive Pay for the Use of the Stoop, Which Is City Property.

The Finn bill virtually received its death-blow yesterday. Mayor Strong announced his disapproval of the measure, at the close of a long discussion.

The Mayor did not touch upon the constitutionality of the bill, but based his objections on the fact that it was neither specific nor just in its provisions, and did not make it a punishable offense for an owner or occupant of a building to lease the stoop or sidewalk to another for mercantile purposes.

Both the Finn and Leonard bills received the customary hearing before the Mayor. The speaking pro and con lasted from 2:30 until 5 o'clock. Various business organizations were represented in opposition to the measures. Lawyer Charles Blandy, the framer of the Finn bill, was the principal speaker in support of them. The truckmen of the city were represented in advocacy of the Leonard bill, but their attitude was apologetic rather than aggressive, and the assemblage did not become warmed up until the second measure was called.

A representative body of citizens appeared, and the arguments covered the entire ground. Corporation Counsel Scott was in earnest consultation with the Mayor when the hour for the hearing arrived, but the proceedings did not develop what his views are on the constitutionality of the obnoxious bills.

The Mayor announced that the opponents of the bills would be heard first, and F. B. Thurber took the floor as representative of the City Committee of the Board of Trade and Transportation. He said that while he favored the free use of the streets and sidewalks for facilitating business, he wanted to make an earnest protest against the pending bills because they seriously affected the rights of the public and injured property.

"If the consent of owners on both sides were obtained," said he, "there would be less objection to the bills. The city cannot afford to have a further extension of these stoop-line stands. They are detrimental to business, to the public, and to the appearance of the streets. There could as well be two-story as one-story booths and stands under this legislation, and we have only to think of the bad appearance of such and the damage they would do to adjacent stores to see what a menace is confronting us. These bills are not only wrong and unreasonable, but dangerous."

No Right to Pass Such Bills.

John F. Doyle, the real estate dealer, opposed the bills as a taxpayer and a representative of the Real Estate Exchange.

"These bills are unconstitutional," said Mr. Doyle, "and the Legislature has no right to pass them. The streets belong to the people. There is no power either in the Board of Aldermen or the Legislature to give away or let one foot of them for private business purposes, and this principle applies to the sidewalk and the so-called stoop line just as much as to the middle of the roadway.

"We have all seen the bad effects of these sidewalk stands. They are always detrimental to the best interests of property owners. They ought to be abolished from one end of the city to the other, and the push-carts with them.

"The stoop-line title is as well vested in the people as any other part of the street. It cannot be given away or leased. There is too little room on our business streets anyway, and thousands of people are compelled to walk in the roadways because the sidewalks are narrow and obstructed."

L. J. Callanan, representing the Retail Grocers' Union, said the truckmen could find a place in which to do business without putting up buildings in the streets. He said such places would be a great damage to merchants doing business inside of stores.

"Such laws as these," said Mr. Callanan, "will drive men out of business."

Encourages a Bad Custom.

E. M. Wight, the lawyer, said that the great trouble with the pending bills was that they encouraged a bad custom, which had spread too rapidly without legislative sanction.

President Stuart of the Truckmen's Association said that the truckmen only asked for equal rights. They were as desirous of having clean streets as any other class of men. But when some truckmen had the advantage of buildings on the sidewalks in which to transact their business all should have such a privilege.

Thomas Orr also appeared for the truckmen, and argued in favor of booths which would enable truckmen to protect their papers and goods. He said there were already many booths in the dry-goods district.

Mayor Strong asked him how the streets would look if every truckman had such a booth on the stoop line. He said a serious question as to the rights of the public and the appearance of the streets was involved.

William McCarroll, as a representative of the Board of Trade and Transportation, made a strong speech against the Finn bill.

"If this bill were as harmless as it appears on the surface," said Mr. McCarroll, "we might not take the trouble to fight it. Its general principle and effect are bad, and it encourages an evil that is already widespread and growing. It is time to call a halt. One of its worst features is that it encourages citizens to appeal from the Board of Aldermen and other city officials to the Legislature when they want to obtain special privileges. I insist upon the right of the public to the free use of the sidewalks and streets."

He quoted Col. Waring, who was an interested listener, on the subject of cleanliness, claiming that the street stands were not only a great nuisance, but a great expense to the city in the matter of cleaning the streets.

A Stab at Property Interests.

Elon S. Hobbs declared that the bill was a stab at property interests. "It increases the market space of the city tenfold," said Mr. Hobbs. "The city gets no adequate return, but, on the other hand, property is depreciated and the inside market stalls, which yield some revenue to the city, are made comparatively worthless. The inside marketmen already feel the bad effects of these outside stands. There is a decrease in revenue to the city on this account. The explanation is simple. The man who has an outside stand can undersell the legitimate marketman, who pays rent inside."

William H. Whiting, a real estate dealer, said the Finn bill was the worst kind of special legislation. He described the abuse of the sidewalk privileges, saying that one vendor built his booth a little further out than another, until half the sidewalk was obstructed. He said store property was greatly damaged by sidewalk stands and pushcarts. It had become necessary, he said, to widen Ann Street, which would involve an expense of $2,000,000, and other narrow and congested streets would soon have to be widened, if the system of sidewalk obstruction continued. All the downtown sidewalks are too narrow now, as it is.

Charles Blandy made a sharp personal attack upon Mr. Callanan, saying that he was unneighborly and recalcitrant. Mr. Blandy said that Judge Andrews, in deciding the Jurguenson case, in 1895, declared that, while the streets belonged to the city, it was competent for the Legislature to pass laws permitting a reasonable use of sidewalks and stoop lines by the owners or occupants of stores. He told of his interview with Mayor Strong, declaring the Mayor said he would favor such a measure as the Finn bill.

Mr. Callanan took the floor on a question of personal privilege, and replied to Mr. Blandy's charge. He said he would challenge any man to show wherein he had ever wronged anybody. He would rather help and encourage his neighbors than injure them, but he believed in unobstructed sidewalks, and purposed to fight for that principle.

Mayor Strong's Position.

Mayor Strong then reviewed the question from his standpoint, and told what he knew of the Finn bill.

"I have been opposed to street stands of all kinds," said he, "and would gladly abolish them to-day. Nearly all the ordinances and bills passed by the Board of Aldermen are without my approval. I have refused to sign some and they were passed over my veto. Now I simply let such measures go into force without my signature. But I am in favor of every man occupying his own stoop, and would approve a bill that I thought was fair to all, giving to occupants of stores the right to display their goods within the stoop line. If any man should do such a business it is the man who owns or pays rent for the store. That is why I am quoted as having favored the Finn bill. That is my position to-day.

"I would be glad to sign a law to-day that would wipe out all street and stoop-line stands, but at the same time I recognize that the stoop-line area is not used by pedestrians, and there may be no great hardship to the public in its reasonable use by storekeepers."

The Mayor asked Mr. Blandy to explain what the bill meant by allowing the use of the stoop line. Mr. Blandy said it meant the space between the house and the outer edge of the stoop.

Disapproves the Bill.

"I have not had counsel," said Mayor Strong, "but I am against this bill. I would like to see it amended so that it would make it a misdemeanor for an owner or lessee of a place to lease the stoop or sidewalk to another person. It ought also to be made a misdemeanor for any one to pay rent for the use of the sidewalk or stoop line, which is city property, and cannot be let by a private individual. If the bill could be amended so as to cure these defects and make it fair and specific I would not object to it."

Mr. Blandy said he would amend the bill and forward it to Mr. Finn. Mayor Strong suggested that a new bill be drawn, to which Mr. Blandy assented.

The belief was generally expressed at the close of the meeting that the Mayor's action would have the effect of killing all bills that may be introduced to legalize the use of stoops and sidewalks for the sale of merchandise, but Mr. Blandy will forward the new bill to Assemblyman Finn to-day or to-morrow. The Mayor will probably veto the Leonard bill also, in which case no further effort will be made in that direction.

WORK FOR FOUR HUNDRED.

A Sugar Refinery Started Up After a Five Months' Shutdown.

The refinery of the American Sugar Refining Company at Kent Avenue and South Second Street, Brooklyn, was reopened at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, having been closed down since last October. Nearly 400 men have been put to work, and the number will be increased as the demands of the business warrant. The refinery is one of the largest of the Havemeyer group. It is nine stories high, extending from the river front to Kent Avenue and from South Second to South First Street.

The reopening of the plant will make a considerable difference to the population of that section of Williamsburg. Nearly all the men employed have been idle most of the Winter, and the strain has told not only upon them, but upon the small tradesmen who depend upon the refineries for their prosperity. There is in consequence general rejoicing in the Eastern District.

At the office of the trust in this city it was said by Mr. Osborne yesterday that the refinery was started up in response to an increased demand for sugar. "Our house," he added, "like other houses, has been rather slack of orders during the last few months, and of course there was no necessity for keeping this refinery open. Now the demand has increased to such an extent that we feel justified in reopening the old place, and it is our hope that the demand for our commodity will continue to such an extent that there will be no occasion to close again."

MAIL AND EXPRESS SALE.

The Reported Purchase by John V. Dahlgren and Others.

The reported sale of The Mail and Express is not denied by some of the men interested, and John Vinton Dahlgren, mentioned as one of the purchasers, admits it, but declines to give confirmation or denial to the details and figures involved.

The price paid is said to be $400,000, of which $100,000 is in cash. Robert E. A. Dorr, who is mentioned as publisher of the paper under the new ownership, when asked yesterday if the purchase had been made, said no, but when asked if the matter was in progress of negotiation he would not answer.

Mr. Dahlgren said he had gone into the thing merely as a business venture, and thought it best not to have any information concerning it come from him. Along with him as being among the purchasers were mentioned William L. Strong and Cornelius N. Bliss. Mr. Dahlgren begged to be excused from saying whether these last-named gentlemen were interested or not, nor would he say anything as to the figures involved. He did say, however, that the men signing the bond for the balance due were all solid business men.

Mayor Strong, when seen at the City Hall yesterday afternoon, was very busy, and declined to talk about anything.

Mary Anderson Sells Her House.

Mrs. Antonio Navarro of London, formerly Mary Anderson, sold on Monday, through E. B. Goodale & Son and Wilmerding & Field, her four-story brownstone house, at 31 West Thirty-eighth Street, to a Mrs. Prince. The price stated is between $40,000 and $45,000. Before her marriage, while on the stage, Mrs. Navarro made this house her home. Since her marriage and her residence in England is has been let to Dr. John H. Girdner. At the office of José Navarro yesterday it was denied that the sale indicated Mrs. Navarro's intention to live permanently abroad. The house was sold because the price paid was a fair profit on her original investment.

First Aid to the Injured.

The report of the Society for Instruction in First Aid to the Injured shows that since its organization in 1882 9,167 persons have received lessons. Of this number 5,984 passed the examination and received diplomas. From Feb. 1, 1896, to Feb. 1, 1897, 659 men and 245 women, a total of 904, have received instruction. A total of 1,658 policemen have been taught how to assist the injured in the past fifteen years. The Park Police alone have cared for 529 persons during the year 1896. The society's income is made up of small fees received from the pay classes and voluntary subscriptions.

Registering Perhaps Uselessly.

Notwithstanding that the bill abolishing Spring elections in Newark and Jersey City was passed by the Senate and awaits only the signature of Gov. Griggs to make it a law, the election officers in Jersey City were at the places of registration yesterday recording the names of voters. This was believed to be necessary because City Clerk Michael O'Donnell had no lawful notice not to proceed as usual for an election. The registration was very light. The Republicans say the Governor will promptly sign the act.

Medical Inspectors of Schools.

The Health Board appointed yesterday afternoon 134 Medical Inspectors of School Children at salaries of $30 a month. Their duties will be to overlook the schools as they assemble in the morning, for the purpose of detecting cases of contagious disease. Dr. A. Blauvelt, formerly Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases, was made Chief Medical Inspector, at a yearly salary of $2,500.

Ambrose Wood's Bequests.

Ambrose Wood, whose will was filed yesterday, left an estate of $100,000. His widow, Clara J., is left the same for life absolutely, and on her death the estate goes to testator's daughter, subject to the payment of the following bequests: $1,000 to the Women's Hospital in this city, and $15,000 to the Wesleyan Chapel in Yorkshire, England.

UNJUST DISCRIMINATION

Hearing of the Complaint of New York Grain Exporters that Undue Rates Are Charged.

FREE STORAGE HAD IN BOSTON.

Full Cargo Rates in Smaller Ports Much Lighter than in the Metropolis—The Inter-State Commerce Commission's Investigation.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission resumed yesterday morning, in the Board Room of the Produce Exchange, its hearing of the complaint of the Produce Exchange against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and other railroads forming the Joint Traffic Association. The complaint is that the defendant railroads maintain arbitrary and unjust differential rates on freight from Western shipping points, to the great and increasing detriment of the trade of this port.

In the absence of the Chairman, Col. W. R. Morrison, who is not well, Mr. Knapp presided. O. M. Mitchell of Power, Son & Co., who gave some testimony the day before, was questioned by Samuel Hoar. He said he had never known a vessel chartered in Boston to carry a full cargo of wheat to Liverpool.

O. M. Mitchell Examined.

Q.—Is it not a fact that on lake and railroad business through the port of New York the weights are guaranteed by the railroad company? A.—Yes.

Q.—While the Boston guarantee is only to one-quarter of 1 per cent.? A.—That is the fact.

Q.—What is the value of this guarantee? A.—On wheat about three-sixteenths of 1 per cent. With wheat at $1 a bushel, it would amount to one-quarter of a cent.

Q.—The arrangements such as they now are in Boston are of long standing? A.—As far back as my memory goes.

Q.—Do you think the elevator arrangements in Boston had anything to do with the diversion of trade from New York in 1896? A.—I would not like to express an opinion as to that.

Q.—Have you any complaint to make of the railroad rates to Boston on export business? A.—No personal complaint.

By Mr. Blackmar.—You say you have no complaint to make personally; that is, you can use the Boston facilities as well as those of New York? A.—Exactly so.

Mr. Mitchell said the 1¼ cents terminal charges at Boston included twenty days' free storage; while the same charges in New York included only three days' storage on a lighter. To get ten days' more storage one must pay ¼ of a cent.

By Sherman Hoar, Representing the Boston Chamber of Commerce—Are there not times when ocean rates are less from New York than Boston? A.—There may be. Rates to London are cheaper from Boston. To Liverpool they are likely to be.

Q.—Is there any actual rebate in the 1¼ cents terminal charge in New York? A.—Yes; ¼ of a cent.

By Mr. Pettit—Did you ever send South a ship that came to Sandy Hook for orders? A.—Yes. Q.—To Philadelphia? A.—Yes.

Q.—You buy grain in Chicago or other Western points? Independent of freight, what are the expenses here of putting it aboard ship?

A.—About 1¼ cents a bushel, paid to the elevator company. The railroad grain is put in boats and sent to the vessel. There a floating elevator transfers it.

Q.—Who pays for that transfer? A.—We do.

By Samuel Hoar—If you pay ¼ of a cent a bushel for storage, do you also pay 1¼ cents for elevation? A.—Yes, Sir.

The Elevator Company's Monopoly.

In response to questions from Mr. Knapp the witness explained fully the various steps taken in getting grain from the cars on board ship, and their cost. He said the elevator company, which has no competition, gets the 1¼ cents terminal charge —on which a rebate is now allowed. A good many small steamers load at the Brooklyn Stores. In ocean rates, from New York and Boston, there is little difference. To Glasgow, London, and Liverpool they may be a little lower from Boston. From Philadelphia and Baltimore he thought they are a little higher. The present bushel rate from Boston and New York is 5¼ cents. This rate varies. Cargo rates are substantially the same at all the Atlantic ports.

Mr. Blackmar said that the railroads now bring grain here under an old contract made with the New York Produce Exchange. Formerly New York merchants sent their vessels to elevators to be loaded and paid ½ cent a bushel. To stop this practice the railroads imposed a tax of 1 cent a bushel. He would call witnesses later to prove this statement.

John Vallant of John Milmine, Bodman & Co. said that his business was bringing grain to New York. He shipped over the New York Central, West Shore, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Lackawanna, Baltimore and Ohio, Erie, and Lehigh Valley Roads. Of these the Central, West Shore, Erie, and Pennsylvania have elevators. They all bring grain to New York on bills of lading calling for free lighterage, or three days' storage. If lighterage exceeds three days a demurrage is imposed.

Storage of Grain for Speculation.

By Mr. Loomis—Does not a consignee or owner keep his grain in storage to take advantage of a rise in the markets? A.—We do not; speculators may.

A.—Suppose a man has contracted to ship a full cargo, does he not store some grain until he gets enough? A.—Yes.

Q.—The storage charge is a fair one for service rendered, is it not? A.—It is only relatively unfair. At other ports none is charged, and we think we should not pay one.

Mr. Valiant, after recess, produced statistics showing the percentages of grain his firm had shipped from New York and the out ports for several years:

Year.	New York.	Out Ports.
1892	69.71	30.29
1893	60.86	39.14
1894	60.32	39.68
1895	46.62	53.38
1896	32.21	67.79

By Mr. Evarts—Do you know of your own knowledge that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has brought grain to New York for export? A.—I couldn't say "for export." That road has brought grain here —probably not a great deal.

By Samuel Hoar—When grain comes to this port and is put in an elevator, are you charged for that? A.—Yes; one-fourth of a cent a bushel.

Q.—When does that charge begin? A.—About one second after the grain is put in the elevator.

S. F. Engs, also of John Milmine, Bodman & Co., testified that grain is now lower at the outports than it is in New York. Within three months it has been at least 3 cents a bushel lower at Newport News and Norfolk. His firm ships through the outports, berth cargoes. Cheapness governed the distribution of his traffic. He did not know what caused the difference in prices. His remarks applied more to corn, as that forms the bulk of the matter his firm ships now. Berth rates are higher in Southern ports. Corn was quoted at 28 cents Monday in Newport News and at 30 cents here. The greatest difference he had known in price of corn in the two ports was 4¾ cents a bushel. He bought corn this week in Baltimore at 3¼ cents less than he could have got it here. He had made such purchases repeatedly at other ports at lower rates than he could have bought them here.

Mr. Engs said that he could do so much better buying grain free on board at Southern ports that he no longer buys in Chicago at all. He buys at the outports, because of cheapness, and also because he avoids all risks thereby.

David Bingham Questioned.

David Bingham of David Bingham & Son said he has been an exporter of grain for thirty years. He has dealt in wheat, corn, and oats. This year he has handled corn chiefly.

By Mr. Blackmar—What kind of Winter wheat have you exported this year? A.—None.

Q.—What kind of wheat have you handled? A.—Spring. [Laughter.]

The witness said he bought his wheat in the Northwest and sent it through Duluth to Buffalo. He shipped it to Glasgow, Hull, and Liverpool through Boston. Boston full cargo rates to Liverpool rule almost uniformly ½ cent under those from New York. Berth rates from Virginia ports are about 2 cents a bushel higher. The chief advantage Boston gives a shipper is free storage—he has had it for two months—and then Boston is more accommodating in the matter of bills of lading. Twenty days of free storage is equivalent to five-eighths of a cent compared with storage rates at New York.

Ernest Pfarrius, an exporter and receiver of grain, said that he sends grain to the Continent of Europe. When he gets an order, he looks around for a vessel, and then sees where he can get his grain the lowest. He then sends his vessel to that place. He ships both berth and full cargoes.

He has shipped mostly corn lately, as the Continent is not taking wheat. The tendency to greater cheapness in Southern ports has been increasing, hence the extraordinary increase in his shipments from Southern ports. In 1895 the Produce Exchange agitated the question of widening and deepening the Erie Canal. Railroads dropped their rates lower even than those of the canal, and business picked up here. A recent full cargo order from Denmark he filled in Philadelphia, as the price there was 1¾ cents, or about 6 per cent. cheaper than he could get here. He could have repeated the transaction the next day. He had an order last Winter to load the steamer Regulus, then in this port. He had to send her to Newport News to load, as he saved 1¼ cents a bushel by buying there.

The hearing will go on to-day.

THE EXPORT BEEF TRADE.

No Danger of New Orleans Taking It from New York.

Ferdinand Sulzberger of this city, President of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, said yesterday that there was no foundation for the report telegraphed from New Orleans a few days ago that his company was arranging to change its port of shipment from New York to New Orleans. Mr. Sulzberger's company is one of the largest shippers of American cattle to Europe that there is in the business. He said:

"We have no idea of making any change in our port of shipment. New Orleans has been tried as a shipping port for perishable freight, and has been found unsatisfactory. There is something in the atmosphere there —it is not the climate alone—that unfits the port as a place for handling the highest grade of beef. A high-grade bullock will not stand the heat, and that is one reason why the cattle raised in Texas are inferior in quality to the cattle raised in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Kentucky.

"As a rule, meats shipped from New Orleans comprise cattle raised in Texas. Such beef competes in the English market with the low grade of meat that is shipped in large quantities from South America.

"No, you can say that New Orleans will never be an export point for cattle or dressed beef. We have investigated, and are satisfied as to that. All the money that the Astors and the Vanderbilts possess they might sink in trying to make New Orleans a port of export for perishable freight."

MRS. BISSELL'S COSTLY GOWNS.

Half Her Husband's Income Spent and Lawsuits Increase

Although her husband's income, as stated by himself, is but $2,000 a year, Mrs. May V. Bissell buys dresses costing half that sum in a season, appears in each one, she says, five times or so, and deems it worn out. But nine years married, her husband, Eugene V. N. Bissell, has upon his hands lawsuits amounting to $10,000 from his wife's dressmakers. One such suit, for $1,080, brought by Anna C. C. Zaun, was on trial yesterday in Part IV. of the City Court, before Justice Van Wyck.

Very early yesterday the Bissells, husband and wife, arrived, but not together. Mr. Bissell entered with friends; Mrs. Bissell was accompanied by her maid. No communication was exchanged between Mr. and Mrs. Bissell, but the wife chatted freely with her companion.

Mrs. Bissell gave her testimony indifferently enough. "I ordered the things," she admitted. "They were my Fall and Winter wardrobe."

Mrs. Bissell's Fall and Winter wardrobe, according to the itemized bill, is as follows: One black embroidered dress, $150; one green silk imported dress, $150; one woolen dress, $115; one fancy silk skirt, $38; one embroidered cloth waist, $80; one black crépon dress, $135; one red silk skirt, $30; one embroidered black moiré dress, $175; one fancy velvet waist, $48; one black silk petticoat, $25; one black peau de soie dress trimmed in gold, $135.

"How many times do you year a dress before you consider it worn out," asked J. J. Allen in cross-examination. Mrs. Bissell's chin tilted up.

"About five times," she replied complacently.

"Was not your bill for violets for one month $187, and is that bill paid yet?"

This question was exluded.

Mrs. Bissell said she had worn the new clothes to receptions and theatres in her husband's company. She had no recollection that he had asked where she got them.

Mr. Bissell's manner as he came to the stand was despondent. He is an auctioneer, and up to last April he was a member of the firm of E. Bissell & Son, 15 Park Place. At that time his income was about $3,400.

"Of this sum I allowed her $1,600 for clothes," he said sadly, "and I was glad to do it. But she contracted bills without my knowledge in spite of all my remonstrances. Lawsuits to the amount of $10,000 have been brought against me on account of her expenses."

About a year ago, Mr. Bissell said, he retired from the firm and accepted a salaried position. "My salary is $2,000," he said, and I pay $1,000 for house rent."

His contention is that he ought not to be held for bills contracted by his wife without his consent.

The case was not finished, and was put on the general calendar.

Appeal for a Worthy Charity.

An old man favorably known to the Charity Organization Society who has until recently been self-supporting is now in need of $300 to pay for his admission to a home. He is well educated and has been accustomed to refined surroundings. The society, in making the appeal for him, states that money for the purpose may be sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, where it will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

Over the Mayor's Veto.

The resolution appointing Albert Carr a City Surveyor was passed by the Aldermen yesterday over the Mayor's veto by a vote of 25 to 4. Mr. Carr's appointment was twice vetoed by the Mayor on the ground that applicants for appointment as City Surveyor should be subjected to civil service examination.

MARSEILLES SPREADS,
CROCHET QUILTS.

This morning, we shall place on sale several hundred full size Marseilles Bed Spreads, in four choice patterns, hemmed,
$2.00 Each;
formerly $2.75.

Ten cases, full size Crochet Spreads, hemmed,
95 Cents Each;
formerly $1.25.

Shown in our new Blanket and Quilt Department,—main floor, 11th Street side —near the west elevator.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

SPRING FURNISHINGS,

"All that the wishes of mortal could seize."

These are furniture types:

Harmonies in green—Oak, stained a soft, rich tone that is marvellously decorative. Picturesque chairs, tables, and desks.

Harmonies in yellow (the decorator's sunshine) — Bird's-eye maple and birch for bedrooms; exquisite eighteenth century styles.

Harmonies in white enamel, with pink and blue decorations.

New draperies and hangings also ready.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY "154 AND 158 WEST 19TH STREET

BUY OR BE TURNED OUT

The Methodist Missionary and the Transit and Building Fund Societies at Odds.

MISSION PROPERTY IN CHILE.

An Ultimatum Given the Missionary Society, Which Refuses to Purchase the Buildings for $100,000—Trouble over the Title.

The Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, representing the Church throughout the United States, met yesterday afternoon in the chapel in the Methodist Building, at Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, for the transaction of general business. One matter which has been before the Church in one way and another for some years past was definitely disposed of. This was the proposition of Anderson Fowler and Richard Grant, acting for the Transit and Building Fund Society, to turn over to the Missionary Society mission property in Chile, together with all the improvements that have been made thereon, for the sum of $100,000, payable in installments.

The Transit and Building Fund Society is an organization working inside Methodist Church lines, which aims at making missionaries self-supporting. It sends missionaries out, paying their transit charges; but after arrival on the field they are expected to gain support from the field of their labors. The society likewise erects buildings for educational and religious uses. At the meeting yesterday, when the vote had been taken on the resolution of Judge Fancher advising against the acceptance of the proposition, Mr. Fowler arose, and, addressing the chair, asked if he was to understand on behalf of his society that the proposition he had made was declined. Bishop Andrews said:

"I do not know that I have the right to interpret the resolution; but I should say that that is its meaning."

"Then," said Mr. Fowler determinedly, "I hereby give the Missionary Society notice that all persons now resident on that property will have to vacate immediately."

Should the remark find enforcement, it would sadly inconvenience the fifty-odd families living there and doing the Missionary Society's work.

A question of title was involved, and a special committee had been appointed to prepare a report dealing with this question. Dr. King and Gen. Dobbins, members of this committee, declined to sign the report, which, it was said, was prepared in the main by Judge Enoch L. Fancher, who is counsel for the Missionary Society. The report was an elaborate document dealing with treaty questions and the rights of aliens to hold property in Chile. In Judge Fancher's words, "there is no religious toleration in Chile." Therefore, no property title can be given to a religious body for property, although under the Commercial as well as under the Civil Code, aliens can be protected in their property rights. Judge Fancher then offered a resolution asking, first, that the report be kept by the Secretary on file, and, second, that in view of all the circumstances pointed out, the proposition of Messrs. Fowler and Grant be declined.

The Rev. Dr. King, as one of the minority of the committee, addressed himself to the question, and sharply asked why distinctions should be drawn on this particular title when the same procedure had been gone through in almost every country where the Missionary Society holds property. The question on adoption of Judge Fancher's resolution was put and carried by a narrow vote.

Another matter which called forth an impassioned speech of remonstance from Gen. Dobbins was the reported action of William Burt, Superintendent of the Italian Mission in Rome, who had exceeded his authority in various ways, and as a consequence instead of a bill of $105,000 for real estate and building, which the society should pay, the contractor has already received $160,033.02. The Finance Committee was instructed to investigate and report at the next meeting of the society.

Present at the meeting were Bishop E. G. Andrews, Bishop C. D. Foss, Bishop W. F. Mallalieu, the Rev. Albert D. Vail, the Rev. Aaron K. Sanford, the Rev. Henry A. Buttz, President of Drew Theological Seminary; George G. Reynolds, Lemuel Skidmore, William H. Falconer, William Hoyt, Henry W. Knight, Alexander H. De Haven, James A. Punderford, Chester C. Corbin, John E. Andrus, John Beattie, and others.

ANNUAL PURIM RECEPTION.

A New Building at the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews.

The annual Purim reception at the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews will begin to-morrow, and continue until Sunday. The Board of Trustees will be assisted in receiving by the recently organized Junior Association, which now has about 100 members.

The new building for the home has been completed and friends of the institution are invited to call and inspect it. The buildings are equipped with the latest fire escape and electric systems, and accommodations are provided in the new building for 100 persons.

The home was started by women about twenty years ago, who first hired a small house at 215 West Seventeenth Street. Before long they removed to Avenue A and Eighty-seventh Street, and still continuing to prosper, moved to One Hundred and Fifth Street, its present location, where a large edifice was erected, accommodating 200 inmates. As years sped on, to make provision for the sick and decrepit, hospital wards have been added as an annex to the main building. Finally the increased demands upon the institution and necessitous cases have required the erection of this new building, with which the home can now accommodate about 350 persons.

Favor Horseless Carriages.

The Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen yesterday reported favorably upon the proposition to license horseless carriages as public vehicles. An ordinance was passed giving the Mayor power to do so.

The paroxysms of Whooping Cough are at once relieved by Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and if this medicine is continued, it almost invariably effects a cure.—Adv.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE HEALTH BOARD AND UNTENANTABLE BUILDINGS.—An interesting decision as to the powers and duties of the Health Department was given by Justice Beekman yesterday in the suit brought by Josephine Egan by her guardian to enjoin the Board of Health from executing an order requiring plaintiff's tenants to vacate the rear tenement of 55 James Street, and prohibiting its further use as a human habitation without a written permit from the board. In making the order, the board claimed that the conditions of the premises were such, from want of proper repair and ventilation, and from defects in drainage and plumbing, as to produce a nuisance on the premises which was likely to cause sickness among its occupants, "and that the occupancy of said building is dangerous to life and detrimental to health." Justice Beekman holds that the conclusion arrived at is neither unreasonable nor unsupported by the facts. It was the intention of the board, exclusively confided to it by the Legislature, to determine whether an occasion existed for the exercise of the power set in motion by its order, and having so determined, the Court would not assume to reverse its action unless it appeared that such action had been arbitrary, oppressive, or repugnant to justice. After considering the contention of the plaintiff that she had been deprived of her property without due process of law, in violation of constitutional guarantee, the Court says in conclusion: "The statute thus develops a perfectly clear and constitutional scheme for the abatement of nuisances of this class. The first step is an order such as was made in the first instance in this case. It is injunctive in form, and in contemplation of law suspends the occupation of the property while the grounds for complaint exist. The owner may remedy the evil, and when he shall have done so he will be relieved from the order. Should this not be done, or be impossible, the board may follow up the first order by a second one, which, by statute, is predicated upon the former, declaring the mischief irremediable and condemning the building. Where the owner does not assent to the removal the board must avail itself of the remedy by which a condemnation is legally accomplished, and the amount of compensation to be made to the property owner is ascertained, and in that proceeding the existence of the jurisdictional facts, 'the necessity of such destruction,' must be tried and determined on the demand of the owner. We have thus, when the action of the board is to be conclusive upon the rights of the owner, ample provision for notice and a judicial hearing before such action becomes final; and if the decision of the Court is adverse to the board the property owner is free from the second order, and, as we have seen, may disburden himself of the first by remedying whatever evils may justify its continuance. As the power conferred upon the board is necessary for the protection of the public health, and must therefore be susceptible of immediate and untrammeled exercise, as the exigency of the case may require, the statute is quite as considerate of private right as it should be and fully meets the demands of justice. It is clearly constitutional, and the Court will refrain from interfering with its operation except in cases where an abuse of authority is manifest."

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SUBMISSION OF SPECIAL QUESTIONS TO A JURY.—Richard Delafield, who was partner of William T. Coleman & Co., drew $25,000 from the partnership funds on Dec. 31, 1887, and soon afterward withdrew from the firm, which, the following May, made a general assignment. The Bank of North America, as assignee, brought suit against Delafield to recover the amount he drew out, claiming it was an acceptance of the offer of William T. Coleman to loan him $25,000. The defendant alleged it was not a loan, but that he was entitled to draw that sum from the firm. The jury, to whom that one question was submitted, found in favor of defendant's contention, and the court then directed a verdict in his favor. The late General Term of the First Department affirmed the judgment, and the Court of Appeals has now adopted the opinion of Justice Follett, given in that tribunal, holding that in case special questions are submitted to the jury upon the trial of an action, pursuant to Sections 1,187 and 1,188 of the Code of Civil Procedure, which embrace all the material issues of fact, and are answered, rulings upon questions of evidence not relevant to the findings submitted are to be disregarded on appeal, and so are the exceptions to refusals to charge unless the requests are germane to the questions submitted. Entries in books of accounts against the interest of the person making or authorizing them are competent against such person, but self-serving declarations made by some of the partners after the dissolution of the firm of which they are members are incompetent evidence as against a partner who has withdrawn from the same.

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IDENTIFYING DESCRIPTION IN ALLEGED LIBELS.—The Court of Appeals recently affirmed a decision of the late General Term of the Second Department upholding the judgment secured by Thomas Palmer in an action against James Gordon Bennett for damages for alleged libel. In the article complained of the plaintiff was designated by a first name other than Thomas, and defendant, in his answer, denied that the article was published of the plaintiff and set up the statute of limitations. The opinion below was by Justice Cullen, holding that it is not necessary, in order to justify recovery, that the plaintiff should have been named in the alleged libelous article; it is sufficient if the description or reference contained in such article indentifies him. If it be affirmed in a newspaper article, the Court said, that A and B are the same person, and that B has committed an offense, it is thereby necessarily affirmed that A has committed an offense. If A and B are, in fact, different persons, and the charge made is false as to both, then there is a libel on each; if false as to either, then there is a libel on the one who is innocent. At the time of the publication of the libel the defendant was absent from the State, and the Court holds that the time limited, during which an action must be brought therefor, begins to run, under the provisions of Section 401 of the Code of Civil Procedure, only from the time of his return to the State. Such a return, to set the statute running, must be public or notorious, so that the person libeled either knew of the return or with due diligence could have ascertained it and have served process on the person responsible for the publication of the libel, and the burden of proof is upon the publisher to show a return of such a character.

Ladies' Costumes.

Costumes of Storm Serge or Canvas Cloth,—lined throughout with Silk,—Eton or Fly-front Coat,
$18.00.

Dress of Unfinished Worsted, or Ladies' Cloth,—handsomely braided,—lined throughout with Silk,—Eton Coat,
$26.50.

Costume of Serge or Ladies' Cloth,—tight-fitting or Eton Coat, trimmed with braid,—lined throughout with Silk,
$28.00.

Ladies' Cloth or Serge Costume,—Skirt and Eton Coat elaborately braided.—Lined throughout with Silk,
$32.00.

BICYCLE SUITS.
New designs in Saddle and Divided Skirts, $10.00, $12.00 and $16.50.

James McCreery & Co.
Twenty-third Street.

EhrichBros.

We take pleasure in inviting the public to attend an important sale of

CARVED IVORIES
AND
MINIATURES
ON IVORY
IN OUR
ART DEPARTMENT
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Commencing To-day.

Many examples from the "Paoli," "Munoz," "Suzuki," and other celebrated collections and the entire accumulations of Miniatures and Ivories of one of the largest private collectors in this country will be on sale.

The prices of these Ivories are extremely low, and in most instances they would bring more at a Public Auction Sale. We prefer, however, to give our patrons the benefit of this extraordinary offering.

Sixth Avenue and 23d Street.

WITH ERIN'S PATRON SAINT.

THE SIXTY-NINTH WILL BE PROMINENT IN THE PARADE.

The Rev. William T. McElveen, a Protestant, Will Lecture on St. Patrick in Brooklyn—Other Observances.

Patriotism and Irishmen may be considered synonymous words to-day, for everywhere the sons of Erin may be found there will be seen some sort of observance in honor of the memory of Ireland's patron saint.

In and about the Greater City the day will be made memorable if the weather is at all favorable. Elaborate arrangements have been made, whereby the customary parades will be larger and more imposing than formerly.

The first observance of the day will take place here when the crack Irish regiment of the National Guard of New York, the famous Sixty-ninth, marches to St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Fifth Avenue, to be present at the celebration of pontifical mass at 11 o'clock. For years this has been the custom of the Sixty-ninth, and the route they take is always lined with admirers.

The usual procession of the day will form at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, and, although the time has not been announced, it will probably not start before 2 o'clock. The line will move up Fifth Avenue to Sixty-eighth Street, to Madison Avenue, to One Hundred and Twentieth Street, to Second Avenue, to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and the Harlem River Park, where during the remainder of the afternoon there will be games and dancing, which will be continued during the evening.

Other features relating to St. Patrick's Day will be as follows:

Anniversary dinner of the